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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Economic and environmental questions: sustainable development (agenda item 18 (a))

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session

1. By its resolution 2015/11, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee (E/2015/33), endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that Angola be graduated from the least developed country category, and recommended that the General Assembly take note of this recommendation.

Economic and environmental questions: science and technology for development (agenda item 18 (b))

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

2. By its resolution 2015/26, the Council (a) took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its eighteenth session (E/2015/31), including a summary of the substantive discussion on the 10-year review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit alongside a link to the interventions made in that regard, and decided to forward it to the preparatory process of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly; and (b) took note of the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, entitled *Implementing World Summit on the Information Society Outcomes: A Ten-Year Review*,[1] which was the basis for the substantive discussion, and decided to submit it also to the preparatory process of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly as an input for its deliberations.

Economic and environmental questions: human settlements (agenda item 18 (d))

Human settlements

3. By its resolution 2015/34, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2015/72) and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its seventieth session.

[1] Available from http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dtlstict2015d3_en.pdf.

Economic and environmental questions: United Nations Forum on Forests (agenda item 18 (k))

International arrangement on forests beyond 2015

4. By its resolution 2015/33, the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 62/98 on the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests:

(a) Decided to extend the timeline of the global objectives on forests to 2030, in line with the post-2015 development agenda, and to rename the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests to "United Nations forest instrument", recognizing that the voluntary, non-binding character of the forest instrument as set out in principle 2 (a) of the instrument remains unchanged;

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly adopt the modifications referred to in paragraph (a) above during its seventieth session and not later than December 2015;

(c) Also recommended that the General Assembly consider strengthening the secretariat of the Forum, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution.

Social and human rights questions: Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 19 (c))

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

5. By its resolution 2015/19, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major

United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 69/191 of 18 December 2014, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventieth session,

Bearing in mind its resolution 67/1 of 24 September 2012 on the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels and its resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014 on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015,

Bearing in mind also its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014 on the organization of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/22 of 16 July 2014 on the Thirteenth Congress and the post-2015 development agenda and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the contribution of the Thirteenth Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, submitted to the Congress pursuant to that resolution,[1]

Aware of the presidential summary of the high-level thematic debate of the General Assembly on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York on 25 February 2015,[2]

Aware also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World",[3]

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

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[1] A/CONF.222/5.
[2] A/CONF.222/15.
[3] A/CONF.222/3.

Having considered the report of the Thirteenth Congress[4] and the related recommendations made by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session,[5]

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, including the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted at the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Thirteenth Congress;[4]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress, and extends its thanks to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

4. *Endorses* the Doha Declaration adopted by the Thirteenth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session and annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Qatar, in cooperation with the Qatar Foundation, to organize for the first time a youth forum prior to the Thirteenth Congress, appreciates the results of the Doha Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as contained in the Doha Youth Forum Statement,[6] which were submitted to the Congress, encourages Member States to give due consideration to the recommendations set out therein, and invites the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events;

6. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration adopted by the Thirteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Doha Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed and to submit that information to the Commission so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Thirteenth Congress, particularly the implementation of the Doha Declaration;

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[4] A/CONF.222/17.

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 10* (E/2015/30).

[6] A/CONF.222/16, annex.

9. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to establish a regional fund for the education and training of displaced and refugee children and youth in the Middle East, with the aim of integrating social and cultural dimensions in crime prevention strategies and policies;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical cooperation programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results when assisting Member States in rebuilding, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[7] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[8] and the international counter-terrorism instruments;

12. *Calls for* greater coherence and coordination between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant United Nations agencies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the broader United Nations agenda, and invites other international organizations, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Office in the implementation of its mandate;

13. *Requests* the Commission to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice";

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Thirteenth Congress, including the Doha Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that they are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in 2020;

16. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Qatar for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Thirteenth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[8] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

Annex

Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Having assembled at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, to reaffirm our shared commitment to uphold the rule of law and to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, at the domestic and international levels, to ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, to provide access to justice for all, to build effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions at all levels and to uphold the principle of human dignity and the universal observance and respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

To that end, declare the following:

1. We acknowledge the 60-year legacy and continuing significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice as one of the largest and most diverse international forums for the exchange of views and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines in order to identify emerging trends and issues in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. We recognize the unique and important contributions of the congresses to law and policy development, as well as to the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. We reaffirm the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination. We look forward to the future contributions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with regard to designing and implementing national and international crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes, taking into account and building upon the recommendations of the congresses.

3. We recognize the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law. We commit ourselves to holistic and comprehensive approaches to countering crime, violence, corruption and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, and to ensuring that those responses are implemented in a coordinated and coherent way, along with broader programmes or measures for social and economic development, poverty eradication, respect for cultural diversity, social peace and social inclusion.

4. We acknowledge that sustainable development and the rule of law are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing. We therefore welcome the inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process for the post-2015

development agenda, which is aimed at developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly, and acknowledge the proposals of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals of the Assembly as the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered. In this context, we reiterate the importance of promoting peaceful, corruption-free and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a focus on a people-centred approach that provides access to justice for all and builds effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

5. We reaffirm our commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, and encourage the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, while respecting fully the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular for those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind. To that end, we endeavour:

(*a*) To adopt comprehensive and inclusive national crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes that fully take into account evidence and other relevant factors, including the root causes of crime, as well as the conditions conducive to its occurrence, and, in accordance with our obligations under international law and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to ensure appropriate training of officials entrusted with upholding the rule of law and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*b*) To ensure the right of everyone to a fair trial without undue delay by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, to equal access to justice with due process safeguards and, if needed, to access to an attorney and to an interpreter, and to ensure relevant rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;[9] to exercise due diligence to prevent and counter acts of violence; and to take effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures to prevent, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and eliminate impunity;

(*c*) To review and reform legal aid policies for expansion of access to effective legal aid in criminal proceedings for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, including, when necessary, through the development of national plans in this field, and to build capacities to provide and ensure access to effective legal aid in all matters and in all its forms, taking into account the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems;[10]

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[10] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

(*d*) To make every effort to prevent and counter corruption, and to implement measures aimed at enhancing transparency in public administration and promoting the integrity and accountability of our criminal justice systems, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[11]

(*e*) To integrate child- and youth-related issues into our criminal justice reform efforts, recognizing the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, consistent with the obligations of parties under relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child[12] and the Optional Protocols thereto,[13] and taking into consideration the relevant provisions of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[14] as well as to develop and apply comprehensive child-sensitive justice policies focused on the best interests of the child, consistent with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, so as to protect children who are in contact with the criminal justice system, as well as children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, particularly in relation to their treatment and social reintegration. We look forward to the results of the global study on children deprived of their liberty in this regard;

(*f*) To mainstream a gender perspective into our criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[15] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[16] and taking into account the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[17] and General Assembly resolutions on the gender-related killing of women and girls;

(*g*) To promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of our policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[18]

(*h*) To develop and implement appropriate and effective national strategies and plans for the advancement of women in criminal justice systems and institutions at the leadership, managerial and other levels;

(*i*) To enhance equality for all persons before the law, including gender equality, for individuals belonging to minority groups and for indigenous people, through, inter alia, a comprehensive approach with other sectors of government,

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[12] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[13] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and General Assembly resolution 66/138, annex.
[14] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.
[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[16] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[17] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.
[18] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

relevant members of civil society and the media and the promotion of the recruitment by criminal justice institutions of individuals belonging to these groups;

(*j*) To implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform our restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration;

(*k*) To intensify our efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pretrial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible;

(*l*) To adopt effective measures for the recognition, protection and provision of support for and assistance to victims and witnesses in the framework of criminal justice responses to all crimes, including corruption and terrorism, in accordance with relevant international instruments and taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(*m*) To implement a victim-oriented approach to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, where appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[19] and taking into account the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[20] and to work, as necessary, with regional, international and civil society organizations to overcome the obstacles that may impede the delivery of social and legal assistance to victims of trafficking;

(*n*) To implement effective measures to protect the human rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and unaccompanied migrant children, in accordance with the obligations of parties under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[21] and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[22] which include the obligation that migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution under the Protocol only for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, and other relevant international instruments, and to make every

[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[20] General Assembly resolution 64/293.
[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[22] Ibid., vol. 2241, No. 39574.

possible effort to prevent the further loss of lives and bring the perpetrators to justice;

(*o*) To implement effective measures to eliminate violence against all migrants, migrant workers and their families, and to take all necessary legal and administrative steps to prevent and counter crimes involving violence against those groups;

(*p*) To conduct further research and gather data on crime victimization motivated by discrimination of any kind and to exchange experiences in and information on effective laws and policies that can prevent such crimes, bring perpetrators to justice and provide support to victims;

(*q*) To consider providing specialized training to criminal justice professionals to enhance capacities for recognizing, understanding, suppressing and investigating hate crimes motivated by discrimination of any kind, to help engage effectively with victim communities and to build public confidence and cooperation with criminal justice agencies;

(*r*) To intensify our national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination;

(*s*) To prevent and counter, through appropriate domestic procedures for the timely identification and processing of cases, acts of violence falling within our jurisdiction against journalists and media professionals, whose professional duties often put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence, in particular from organized criminal groups and terrorists, and in conflict and post-conflict situations, and to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

(*t*) To strengthen the development and use of tools and methods aimed at increasing the availability and quality of statistical information and analytical studies on crime and criminal justice at the international level, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of responses to crime and to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention and criminal justice programmes at the national, regional and international levels.

6. We welcome the work of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and take note of the draft updated Standard Minimum Rules, as finalized by the Expert Group at its meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015, and look forward to the consideration of this revised draft, and action thereon, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

7. We emphasize that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities. In this regard, we also stress the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts. Therefore, we will endeavour:

(*a*) To create a safe, positive and secure learning environment in schools, supported by the community, including by protecting children from all forms of violence, harassment, bullying, sexual abuse and drug abuse, in accordance with domestic laws;

(*b*) To integrate crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law aspects into our domestic educational systems;

(*c*) To integrate crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational and employment opportunities for youth and young adults;

(*d*) To provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, as well as to promote lifelong learning skills for all.

8. We endeavour to strengthen international cooperation as a cornerstone of our efforts to enhance crime prevention and ensure that our criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, and ultimately to prevent and counter all crimes. We encourage States parties to implement and make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the three international drug control conventions and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those instruments. We underscore that any measures taken to counter terrorism must comply with all our obligations under international law. We endeavour to enhance further international cooperation to stop the systematic exploitation of large numbers of individuals who are forced and coerced into a life of abuse and degradation. We therefore strive:

(*a*) To promote and strengthen international and regional cooperation to further develop the capacity of national criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen national legislation, as appropriate, as well as joint training and upgrading of the skills of our criminal justice officials, in particular to foster the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters, inter alia, in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of criminal proceedings and transfer of sentenced persons, and to conclude, where appropriate, bilateral and regional cooperation agreements, and to continue the development of specialized networks of law enforcement authorities, central authorities, prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers and legal aid providers to exchange information and share good practices and expertise, including, where appropriate, by promoting a global virtual network to advance, where possible, direct contact among competent authorities to enhance information-sharing and mutual legal assistance, making the best possible use of information and communication platforms;

(*b*) To continue to support the implementation of capacity-building programmes and training for criminal justice officials aimed at preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in line with human rights and fundamental freedoms, including with regard to international cooperation in criminal matters, the financing of terrorism, the use of the

Internet for terrorist purposes, the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists and kidnapping for ransom or for the purpose of extortion, and at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and to cooperate, as well as address, further analyse and identify appropriate areas for joint action, through, inter alia, effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, to counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes;

(*c*) To adopt effective measures at the national and international levels aimed at preventing terrorist groups from benefiting from ransom payments;

(*d*) To strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through enhanced operational and timely information-sharing, logistical support, as appropriate, and capacity-building activities, such as those provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to share and adopt best practices to identify foreign terrorist fighters, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from, into or through Member States, to prevent the financing, mobilization, recruitment and organization of foreign terrorist fighters, to counter violent extremism and radicalization to violence, which can be conducive to terrorism, to enhance our efforts to implement deradicalization programmes, and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in the supporting of terrorist acts is brought to justice, in compliance with obligations under international law, as well as applicable domestic law;

(*e*) To implement effective measures to detect, prevent and counter corruption, as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption, and to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing or seizure of such assets, as well as in their recovery and return, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapter V thereof, and in this regard to continue discussing innovative modalities to improve mutual legal assistance in order to speed up asset recovery proceedings and render them more successful while also drawing on the experience and knowledge built through the implementation of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank;

(*f*) To develop strategies to prevent and combat all illicit financial flows and emphasize the urgent need to adopt more effective measures to fight against economic and financial crimes, including fraud, as well as tax and corporate crimes, especially in their relevant transnational dimensions;

(*g*) To strengthen or, as appropriate, adopt procedures to more effectively prevent and counter money-laundering and enhance measures for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and recovery of the proceeds of crime, including money and other assets that have not been accounted for and that are found in safe havens, for the purpose of their eventual confiscation, including, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, non-conviction-based confiscation, and for the transparent disposition of confiscated proceeds;

(*h*) To develop and implement adequate mechanisms to manage and preserve the value and condition of frozen, seized or confiscated assets that are the proceeds of crime, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters and to explore ways of affording one another similar cooperation in civil and administrative proceedings for confiscation purposes;

(*i*) To take appropriate measures to prevent and counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the victims and those who have been the object of such crimes, through all necessary legal and administrative steps, in accordance with the respective protocols, as appropriate, and strengthening inter-agency cooperation and coordination at the national level, as well as closer bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation;

(*j*) To consider, when investigating and prosecuting offences related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations, with a view to tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds acquired through those crimes, and the establishment of such crimes as predicate offences for money-laundering, as well as to enhance coordination and information-sharing among relevant agencies;

(*k*) To develop and adopt, as appropriate, effective measures to prevent and combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, as well as explosives, including through awareness-raising campaigns designed to eliminate the illicit use of firearms and the illicit manufacture of explosives, to encourage States parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[23] to strengthen implementation of the Protocol by, inter alia, considering the use of available tools, including marking and record-keeping technologies, to facilitate the tracing of firearms and, where possible, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to enhance criminal investigations of illicit trafficking in firearms, to support the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[24] and to note the contributions of existing instruments on this issue and on related matters at the regional and international levels;

(*l*) To intensify our efforts to address the world drug problem, based upon the principle of common and shared responsibility and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, including through more effective bilateral, regional and international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, to counter the involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit drug production and trafficking and related criminal activities, and to take steps to reduce the violence that accompanies drug trafficking;

(*m*) To continue to explore all options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the review

[23] Ibid., vol. 2326, No. 39574.

[24] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto in an effective and efficient manner;

(*n*) To invite Member States to draw on the United Nations model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters when considering developing agreements with other States, bearing in mind their value as important tools for the development of international cooperation, and to invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue its initiative to identify United Nations model treaties that may need to be updated, based on inputs received from Member States.

9. We endeavour to ensure that the benefits of economic, social and technological advancements become a positive force to enhance our efforts in preventing and countering new and emerging forms of crime. We recognize our responsibility to adequately respond to emerging and evolving threats posed by such crimes. Therefore, we strive:

(*a*) To develop and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses, including strengthening of the capacities of our judiciary and law enforcement institutions, and to adopt, when necessary, legislative and administrative measures to effectively prevent and counter new, emerging and evolving forms of crime at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the scope of application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with regard to "serious crimes", in accordance with national legislation;

(*b*) To explore specific measures designed to create a secure and resilient cyber environment, to prevent and counter criminal activities carried out over the Internet, paying particular attention to identity theft, recruitment for the purpose of trafficking in persons and protecting children from online exploitation and abuse, to strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national and international levels, including with the aim of identifying and protecting victims by, inter alia, removing child pornography, in particular child sexual abuse imagery, from the Internet, to enhance the security of computer networks and protect the integrity of relevant infrastructure, and to endeavour to provide long-term technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms. In addition, we note the activities of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, and invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider recommending that the expert group continue, based on its work, to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

(*c*) To strengthen and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of providing the widest possible international cooperation to address such crime, to review and strengthen domestic legislation to counter trafficking in cultural property, where appropriate, in accordance with our commitments

under international instruments, including, as appropriate, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970,[25] and taking into consideration the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,[26] to continue to gather and share information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups and terrorist organizations, and to further consider the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[27] and international standards and norms in this field, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other competent international organizations, with a view to ensuring coordination of efforts in fulfilment of their respective mandates;

(*d*) To conduct further research on the links between urban crime and other manifestations of organized crime in some countries and regions, including crimes committed by gangs, as well as to exchange experiences in and information on effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes and policies among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related violence on specific populations and places, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of adolescents and young adults;

(*e*) To adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, including flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[28] timber and timber products and hazardous waste, as well as poaching, by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes;

(*f*) To ensure that our law enforcement and criminal justice institutions have the expertise and technical capacities to adequately address these new and emerging forms of crime, in close cooperation and coordination with one another, and to provide those institutions with the necessary financial and structural support;

(*g*) To continue the analysis and exchange of information and practices relating to other evolving forms of transnational organized crime with varying impacts at the regional and global levels, with a view to more effectively preventing and countering crime and strengthening the rule of law. These may include, as appropriate, smuggling of petroleum and its derivatives, trafficking

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[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[26] General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

[27] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

[28] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

in precious metals and stones, illegal mining, counterfeiting of trademarked goods, trafficking in human organs, blood and tissue, and piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea.[29]

10. We support the development and implementation of consultative and participatory processes in crime prevention and criminal justice in order to engage all members of society, including those at risk of crime and victimization, to make our prevention efforts more effective and to galvanize public trust and confidence in criminal justice systems. We recognize our leading role and responsibility at all levels in developing and implementing crime prevention strategies and criminal justice policies at the national and subnational levels. We also recognize that, to enhance the effectiveness and fairness of such strategies, we should take measures to ensure the contribution of civil society, the private sector and academia, including the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as the media and all other relevant stakeholders, in the development and implementation of crime prevention policies. Therefore, we endeavour:

(*a*) To plan and implement comprehensive policies and programmes that foster socioeconomic development, with a focus on the prevention of crime, including urban crime, and violence, and to support other Member States in such endeavours, in particular through the exchange of experience and relevant information on policies and programmes that have been successful in reducing crime and violence through social policies;

(*b*) To develop awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes, to be accompanied by economic and social policies promoting equality, solidarity and justice, and to reach out to young people, drawing on them as agents of positive change;

(*c*) To promote a culture of lawfulness based on the protection of human rights and the rule of law while respecting cultural identity, with particular emphasis on children and youth, seeking the support of civil society and intensifying our prevention efforts and measures targeting and using the full potential of families, schools, religious and cultural institutions, community organizations and the private sector in order to address the social and economic root causes of crime;

(*d*) To promote the management and resolution of social conflict through dialogue and mechanisms of community participation, including by raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public, competent authorities and civil society, and promoting restorative justice;

(*e*) To raise public confidence in criminal justice by preventing corruption and promoting respect for human rights, as well as enhancing professional competence and oversight in all sectors of the criminal justice system, thus ensuring that it is accessible and responsive to the needs and rights of all individuals;

[29] As defined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its resolution 22/6 (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D).

(*f*) To explore the potential for the use of traditional and new information and communications technologies in the development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice, including for identifying public safety issues and fostering public participation;

(*g*) To promote the improvement of e-government systems in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to enhancing public participation, and to promote the use of new technologies to facilitate cooperation and partnerships between the police and the communities they serve, as well as to share good practices and exchange information on community policing;

(*h*) To strengthen public-private partnerships in preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations;

(*i*) To ensure that the content of the law is accessible to the public, and to promote, as appropriate, the transparency of criminal trials;

(*j*) To establish or build upon existing practices and measures to encourage the public, especially victims, to report and follow up on incidents of crime and corruption, and to develop and implement measures for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;

(*k*) To consider partnering and supporting community initiatives and fostering the active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, including awareness of their rights, as well as their involvement in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including by creating opportunities for community service and supporting the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and in that regard to encourage the sharing of best practices and the exchange of information on relevant social reintegration policies and programmes and on relevant public-private partnerships;

(*l*) To encourage the active participation of the private sector in crime prevention, as well as in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison;

(*m*) To build and maintain capacities for the study of criminology, as well as forensic and correctional sciences, and to draw on contemporary scientific expertise in the design and implementation of relevant policies, programmes and projects.

11. As we continue our efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the present Declaration, to enhance international cooperation, to uphold the rule of law and to ensure that our crime prevention and criminal justice systems are effective, fair, humane and accountable, we reaffirm the importance of adequate, long-term, sustainable and effective technical assistance and capacity-building policies and programmes. We therefore strive:

(*a*) To continue to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding in support of the design and implementation of effective programmes to prevent and counter crime in all its forms and manifestations, upon the request of Member States and based on an assessment of their specific needs and priorities, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(*b*) To invite the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the network of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and all relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, in fulfilment of their mandates, to continue to coordinate and cooperate with Member States to provide effective responses to the challenges faced at the national, regional and global levels, as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the preparation of studies and the development and implementation of programmes.

12. We reaffirm that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime remains an essential partner for the achievement of our aspirations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and for the implementation of the provisions of the present Declaration.

13. We welcome with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020.

14. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Qatar for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Thirteenth Congress.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)

6. By its resolution 2015/20, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principal purposes of the United Nations, as set out in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction of any kind, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling all standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice developed at the request of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, or adopted by a United Nations congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and recognizing that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a source of inspiration for the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights, and emphasizing the fundamental importance of human rights in the daily administration of criminal justice and crime prevention,

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Aware that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] have been the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners and that they have been of significant value and influence, as a guide, in the development of correctional laws, policies and practices since their adoption by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 1955,

Mindful that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[3] Member States recognized that an effective, fair, accountable and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime, and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, procedures and programmes,

Taking into account the progressive development of international law pertaining to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, including in international instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[4] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[5] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[6]

Recalling the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners and to alternatives to imprisonment adopted since 1955, in particular the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[7] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[8] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[9] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)[10] and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,[11]

Bearing in mind the need for vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, as called for in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[12] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[13] the United Nations Rules for

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[2] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.
[3] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.
[4] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.
[7] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.
[8] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.
[9] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.
[10] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
[11] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/12, annex.
[12] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.
[13] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty[14] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[15]

Recalling the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted since 1955 that provide additional guidance on the treatment of prisoners, including the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[16] the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[17] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[18] the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[19] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[20]

Aware of regional principles and standards related to the treatment of prisoners, including the Principles and Best Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas, the revised European Prison Rules, the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa,[21] the Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice[22] and the Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Fair Trial and Legal Assistance in Africa,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices,

Recalling also its resolutions 67/188 of 20 December 2012, 68/190 of 18 December 2013 and 69/192 of 18 December 2014, entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners", in particular resolution 68/190, in which it took note with appreciation of the work done by the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and resolution 69/192, in which it emphasized that efforts should be made to finalize the revision process, building on the recommendations made at the three meetings of the Expert Group and the submissions of Member States,

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[14] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.
[15] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.
[16] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.
[17] General Assembly resolution 37/194, annex.
[18] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.
[19] General Assembly resolution 55/89, annex.
[20] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.
[21] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/36, annex.
[22] Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/27, annex.

Mindful that, in its resolution 68/190, it took into consideration the recommendations of the Expert Group with regard to the issues and the rules of the Standard Minimum Rules that had been identified for revision in the following areas:

(*a*) Respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings (rules 6, para. 1; 57-59; and 60, para. 1),

(*b*) Medical and health services (rules 22-26; 52; 62; and 71, para. 2),

(*c*) Disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet (rules 27, 29, 31 and 32),

(*d*) Investigation of all deaths in custody, as well as of any signs or allegations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners (rule 7 and proposed rules 44 bis and 54 bis),

(*e*) Protection and special needs of vulnerable groups deprived of their liberty, taking into consideration countries in difficult circumstances (rules 6 and 7),

(*f*) The right of access to legal representation (rules 30; 35, para. 1; 37; and 93),

(*g*) Complaints and independent inspection (rules 36 and 55),

(*h*) The replacement of outdated terminology (rules 22-26, 62, 82 and 83 and various others),

(*i*) Training of relevant staff to implement the Standard Minimum Rules (rule 47),

Mindful also that, in its resolution 69/192, it reiterated that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards, but should reflect recent advances in correctional science and good practices so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners,

Mindful further of the extensive consultative process culminating in the recommendations of the Expert Group, a process spanning a period of five years, consisting of technical and expert pre-consultations, meetings in Vienna, Buenos Aires and Cape Town, South Africa, and the active participation and input of Member States from all regions, assisted by representatives of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, intergovernmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, specialized agencies in the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations and individual experts in the field of correctional science and human rights,

Recalling its resolution 69/172 of 18 December 2014, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", in which it recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably

necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, recalled that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society, and took note of, inter alia, general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[23]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Government of South Africa for hosting the meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015 and for providing financial support and leadership throughout the review process, and notes with appreciation the consensus achieved on the nine thematic areas and the rules identified for revision by the Expert Group at its previous meetings;[24]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Argentina for hosting and financing the meeting of the Expert Group held in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012 and to the Government of Brazil for its financial contribution to the meeting of the Expert Group held in Vienna from 25 to 28 March 2014;

3. *Acknowledges* the valuable work accomplished by the bureau of the meeting of the Expert Group held in Vienna in 2014 in preparing, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the documentation for the meeting of the Expert Group held in Cape Town in 2015, in particular the revised consolidated working paper;[25]

4. *Notes* that in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015,[26] the Thirteenth Congress welcomed the work of the Expert Group, and took note of the draft updated Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, as finalized by the Expert Group at its meeting held in Cape Town in March 2015;

5. *Adopts* the proposed revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, annexed to the present resolution, as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

6. *Approves* the recommendation of the Expert Group that the Rules should be known as "the Mandela Rules", to honour the legacy of the late President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison in the course of his struggle for global human rights, equality, democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace;

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[23] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

[24] See E/CN.15/2015/17.

[25] UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2015/2.

[26] Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex.

7. *Decides* to extend the scope of Nelson Mandela International Day, observed each year on 18 July,[27] to be also known as Mandela Prisoner Rights Day, in order to promote humane conditions of imprisonment, to raise awareness about prisoners being a continuous part of society and to value the work of prison staff as a social service of particular importance, and to this end invites Member States, regional organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to celebrate this occasion in an appropriate manner;

8. *Reaffirms*, in the context of paragraph 5 above, the preliminary observations to the Mandela Rules, underscores the non-binding nature of the Rules, acknowledges the variety of Member States' legal frameworks, and in that regard recognizes that Member States may adapt the application of the Rules in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks, as appropriate, bearing in mind the spirit and purposes of the Rules;

9. *Encourages* Member States to endeavour to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the Mandela Rules and all other relevant and applicable United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, to continue exchanging good practices in order to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and to share their experiences in dealing with those challenges;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider, at its upcoming sessions, reconvening the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners for the purpose of identifying the lessons learned, the means to continue to exchange good practices and the challenges faced in the implementation of the Mandela Rules;

11. *Encourages* Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty[14] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[15]

12. *Recommends* that Member States continue to endeavour to reduce prison overcrowding and, where appropriate, resort to non-custodial measures as alternatives to pretrial detention, to promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment and to support rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[10]

13. *Notes* the importance of a voluntary exchange of experiences and good practices among Member States and with relevant international entities, where appropriate, and the provision of technical assistance to Member States, for the improved implementation of the Mandela Rules, upon their request;

14. *Encourages* Member States to consider allocating adequate human and financial resources to assist in the improvement of prison conditions and the application of the Mandela Rules;

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[27] See General Assembly resolution 64/13.

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure broad dissemination of the Mandela Rules, to design guidance material and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States in the field of penal reform, in order to develop or strengthen penitentiary legislation, procedures, policies and practices in line with the Rules;

16. *Commends* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its continuing contributions to the improvement of the administration of justice through the development and refinement of international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and calls upon Member States to continue their efforts in this regard;

17. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, on request, including assistance in crime prevention, criminal justice and law reform, and in the organization of training for law enforcement, crime prevention and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

18. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

19. *Affirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in the revision process and in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Mandela Rules in accordance with the procedures for their effective implementation.

Annex

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)

Preliminary observation 1

The following rules are not intended to describe in detail a model system of penal institutions. They seek only, on the basis of the general consensus of contemporary thought and the essential elements of the most adequate systems of today, to set out what is generally accepted as being good principles and practice in the treatment of prisoners and prison management.

Preliminary observation 2

1. In view of the great variety of legal, social, economic and geographical conditions in the world, it is evident that not all of the rules are capable of application in all places and at all times. They should, however, serve to stimulate a constant endeavour to overcome practical difficulties in the way of their application, in the knowledge that they represent, as a whole, the minimum conditions which are accepted as suitable by the United Nations.

2. On the other hand, the rules cover a field in which thought is constantly developing. They are not intended to preclude experiment and practices, provided these are in harmony with the principles and seek to further the purposes which derive from the text of the rules as a whole. It will always be justifiable for the central prison administration to authorize departures from the rules in this spirit.

Preliminary observation 3

1. Part I of the rules covers the general management of prisons, and is applicable to all categories of prisoners, criminal or civil, untried or convicted, including prisoners subject to "security measures" or corrective measures ordered by the judge.

2. Part II contains rules applicable only to the special categories dealt with in each section. Nevertheless, the rules under section A, applicable to prisoners under sentence, shall be equally applicable to categories of prisoners dealt with in sections B, C and D, provided they do not conflict with the rules governing those categories and are for their benefit.

Preliminary observation 4

1. The rules do not seek to regulate the management of institutions set aside for young persons such as juvenile detention facilities or correctional schools, but in general part I would be equally applicable in such institutions.

2. The category of young prisoners should include at least all young persons who come within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. As a rule, such young persons should not be sentenced to imprisonment.

I. Rules of general application

Basic principles

Rule 1

All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings. No prisoner shall be subjected to, and all prisoners shall be protected from, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, for which no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification. The safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers and visitors shall be ensured at all times.

Rule 2

1. The present rules shall be applied impartially. There shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status. The religious beliefs and moral precepts of prisoners shall be respected.

2. In order for the principle of non-discrimination to be put into practice, prison administrations shall take account of the individual needs of prisoners, in particular the most vulnerable categories in prison settings. Measures to protect and promote the rights of prisoners with special needs are required and shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

Rule 3

Imprisonment and other measures that result in cutting off persons from the outside world are afflictive by the very fact of taking from these persons the right of self-determination by depriving them of their liberty. Therefore the prison system shall not, except as incidental to justifiable separation or the maintenance of discipline, aggravate the suffering inherent in such a situation.

Rule 4

1. The purposes of a sentence of imprisonment or similar measures deprivative of a person's liberty are primarily to protect society against crime and to reduce recidivism. Those purposes can be achieved only if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure, so far as possible, the reintegration of such persons into society upon release so that they can lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life.

2. To this end, prison administrations and other competent authorities should offer education, vocational training and work, as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, including those of a remedial, moral, spiritual, social and health- and sports-based nature. All such programmes, activities and services should be delivered in line with the individual treatment needs of prisoners.

Rule 5

1. The prison regime should seek to minimize any differences between prison life and life at liberty that tend to lessen the responsibility of the prisoners or the respect due to their dignity as human beings.

2. Prison administrations shall make all reasonable accommodation and adjustments to ensure that prisoners with physical, mental or other disabilities have full and effective access to prison life on an equitable basis.

Prisoner file management

Rule 6

There shall be a standardized prisoner file management system in every place where persons are imprisoned. Such a system may be an electronic database of records or a registration book with numbered and signed pages. Procedures shall be in place to ensure a secure audit trail and to prevent unauthorized access to or modification of any information contained in the system.

Rule 7

No person shall be received in a prison without a valid commitment order. The following information shall be entered in the prisoner file management system upon admission of every prisoner:

(*a*) Precise information enabling determination of his or her unique identity, respecting his or her self-perceived gender;

(*b*) The reasons for his or her commitment and the responsible authority, in addition to the date, time and place of arrest;

(*c*) The day and hour of his or her admission and release as well as of any transfer;

(*d*) Any visible injuries and complaints about prior ill-treatment;

(*e*) An inventory of his or her personal property;

(*f*) The names of his or her family members, including, where applicable, his or her children, the children's ages, location and custody or guardianship status;

(*g*) Emergency contact details and information on the prisoner's next of kin.

Rule 8

The following information shall be entered in the prisoner file management system in the course of imprisonment, where applicable:

(*a*) Information related to the judicial process, including dates of court hearings and legal representation;

(*b*) Initial assessment and classification reports;

(*c*) Information related to behaviour and discipline;

(*d*) Requests and complaints, including allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, unless they are of a confidential nature;

(*e*) Information on the imposition of disciplinary sanctions;

(*f*) Information on the circumstances and causes of any injuries or death and, in the case of the latter, the destination of the remains.

Rule 9

All records referred to in rules 7 and 8 shall be kept confidential and made available only to those whose professional responsibilities require access to such records. Every prisoner shall be granted access to the records pertaining to him or her, subject to redactions authorized under domestic legislation, and shall be entitled to receive an official copy of such records upon his or her release.

Rule 10

Prisoner file management systems shall also be used to generate reliable data about trends relating to and characteristics of the prison population, including occupancy rates, in order to create a basis for evidence-based decision-making.

Separation of categories

Rule 11

The different categories of prisoners shall be kept in separate institutions or parts of institutions, taking account of their sex, age, criminal record, the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of their treatment; thus:

(*a*) Men and women shall so far as possible be detained in separate institutions; in an institution which receives both men and women, the whole of the premises allocated to women shall be entirely separate;

(*b*) Untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners;

(*c*) Persons imprisoned for debt and other civil prisoners shall be kept separate from persons imprisoned by reason of a criminal offence;

(*d*) Young prisoners shall be kept separate from adults.

Accommodation

Rule 12

1. Where sleeping accommodation is in individual cells or rooms, each prisoner shall occupy by night a cell or room by himself or herself. If for special reasons, such as temporary overcrowding, it becomes necessary for the central prison administration to make an exception to this rule, it is not desirable to have two prisoners in a cell or room.

2. Where dormitories are used, they shall be occupied by prisoners carefully selected as being suitable to associate with one another in those conditions. There shall be regular supervision by night, in keeping with the nature of the prison.

Rule 13

All accommodation provided for the use of prisoners and in particular all sleeping accommodation shall meet all requirements of health, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic content of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.

Rule 14

In all places where prisoners are required to live or work:

(*a*) The windows shall be large enough to enable the prisoners to read or work by natural light and shall be so constructed that they can allow the entrance of fresh air whether or not there is artificial ventilation;

(*b*) Artificial light shall be provided sufficient for the prisoners to read or work without injury to eyesight.

Rule 15

The sanitary installations shall be adequate to enable every prisoner to comply with the needs of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner.

Rule 16

Adequate bathing and shower installations shall be provided so that every prisoner can, and may be required to, have a bath or shower, at a temperature suitable to the climate, as frequently as necessary for general hygiene according to season and geographical region, but at least once a week in a temperate climate.

Rule 17

All parts of a prison regularly used by prisoners shall be properly maintained and kept scrupulously clean at all times.

Personal hygiene

Rule 18

1. Prisoners shall be required to keep their persons clean, and to this end they shall be provided with water and with such toilet articles as are necessary for health and cleanliness.

2. In order that prisoners may maintain a good appearance compatible with their self-respect, facilities shall be provided for the proper care of the hair and beard, and men shall be able to shave regularly.

Clothing and bedding

Rule 19

1. Every prisoner who is not allowed to wear his or her own clothing shall be provided with an outfit of clothing suitable for the climate and adequate to keep him or her in good health. Such clothing shall in no manner be degrading or humiliating.

2. All clothing shall be clean and kept in proper condition. Underclothing shall be changed and washed as often as necessary for the maintenance of hygiene.

3. In exceptional circumstances, whenever a prisoner is removed outside the prison for an authorized purpose, he or she shall be allowed to wear his or her own clothing or other inconspicuous clothing.

Rule 20

If prisoners are allowed to wear their own clothing, arrangements shall be made on their admission to the prison to ensure that it shall be clean and fit for use.

Rule 21

Every prisoner shall, in accordance with local or national standards, be provided with a separate bed and with separate and sufficient bedding which shall be clean when issued, kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure its cleanliness.

Food

Rule 22

1. Every prisoner shall be provided by the prison administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served.

2. Drinking water shall be available to every prisoner whenever he or she needs it.

Exercise and sport

Rule 23

1. Every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits.

2. Young prisoners, and others of suitable age and physique, shall receive physical and recreational training during the period of exercise. To this end, space, installations and equipment should be provided.

Health-care services

Rule 24

1. The provision of health care for prisoners is a State responsibility. Prisoners should enjoy the same standards of health care that are available in the community, and should have access to necessary health-care services free of charge without discrimination on the grounds of their legal status.

2. Health-care services should be organized in close relationship to the general public health administration and in a way that ensures continuity of treatment and care, including for HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, as well as for drug dependence.

Rule 25

1. Every prison shall have in place a health-care service tasked with evaluating, promoting, protecting and improving the physical and mental health of prisoners, paying particular attention to prisoners with special health-care needs or with health issues that hamper their rehabilitation.

2. The health-care service shall consist of an interdisciplinary team with sufficient qualified personnel acting in full clinical independence and shall encompass sufficient expertise in psychology and psychiatry. The services of a qualified dentist shall be available to every prisoner.

Rule 26

1. The health-care service shall prepare and maintain accurate, up-to-date and confidential individual medical files on all prisoners, and all prisoners should be granted access to their files upon request. A prisoner may appoint a third party to access his or her medical file.

2. Medical files shall be transferred to the health-care service of the receiving institution upon transfer of a prisoner and shall be subject to medical confidentiality.

Rule 27

1. All prisons shall ensure prompt access to medical attention in urgent cases. Prisoners who require specialized treatment or surgery shall be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals. Where a prison service has its own hospital facilities, they shall be adequately staffed and equipped to provide prisoners referred to them with appropriate treatment and care.

2. Clinical decisions may only be taken by the responsible health-care professionals and may not be overruled or ignored by non-medical prison staff.

Rule 28

In women's prisons, there shall be special accommodation for all necessary prenatal and postnatal care and treatment. Arrangements shall be made wherever practicable for children to be born in a hospital outside the prison. If a child is born in prison, this fact shall not be mentioned in the birth certificate.

Rule 29

1. A decision to allow a child to stay with his or her parent in prison shall be based on the best interests of the child concerned. Where children are allowed to remain in prison with a parent, provision shall be made for:

(*a*) Internal or external childcare facilities staffed by qualified persons, where the children shall be placed when they are not in the care of their parent;

(*b*) Child-specific health-care services, including health screenings upon admission and ongoing monitoring of their development by specialists.

2. Children in prison with a parent shall never be treated as prisoners.

Rule 30

A physician or other qualified health-care professionals, whether or not they are required to report to the physician, shall see, talk with and examine every prisoner as soon as possible following his or her admission and thereafter as necessary. Particular attention shall be paid to:

(*a*) Identifying health-care needs and taking all necessary measures for treatment;

(*b*) Identifying any ill-treatment that arriving prisoners may have been subjected to prior to admission;

(*c*) Identifying any signs of psychological or other stress brought on by the fact of imprisonment, including, but not limited to, the risk of suicide or self-harm and withdrawal symptoms resulting from the use of drugs, medication or alcohol; and undertaking all appropriate individualized measures or treatment;

(*d*) In cases where prisoners are suspected of having contagious diseases, providing for the clinical isolation and adequate treatment of those prisoners during the infectious period;

(*e*) Determining the fitness of prisoners to work, to exercise and to participate in other activities, as appropriate.

Rule 31

The physician or, where applicable, other qualified health-care professionals shall have daily access to all sick prisoners, all prisoners who complain of physical or mental health issues or injury and any prisoner to whom their attention is specially directed. All medical examinations shall be undertaken in full confidentiality.

Rule 32

1. The relationship between the physician or other health-care professionals and the prisoners shall be governed by the same ethical and professional standards as those applicable to patients in the community, in particular:

(*a*) The duty of protecting prisoners' physical and mental health and the prevention and treatment of disease on the basis of clinical grounds only;

(*b*) Adherence to prisoners' autonomy with regard to their own health and informed consent in the doctor-patient relationship;

(*c*) The confidentiality of medical information, unless maintaining such confidentiality would result in a real and imminent threat to the patient or to others;

(*d*) An absolute prohibition on engaging, actively or passively, in acts that may constitute torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including medical or scientific experimentation that may be detrimental to a prisoner's health, such as the removal of a prisoner's cells, body tissues or organs.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 (*d*) of this rule, prisoners may be allowed, upon their free and informed consent and in accordance with applicable law, to participate in clinical trials and other health research accessible in the community if these are expected to produce a direct and significant benefit to their health, and to donate cells, body tissues or organs to a relative.

Rule 33

The physician shall report to the prison director whenever he or she considers that a prisoner's physical or mental health has been or will be injuriously affected by continued imprisonment or by any condition of imprisonment.

Rule 34

If, in the course of examining a prisoner upon admission or providing medical care to the prisoner thereafter, health-care professionals become aware of any signs of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or

punishment, they shall document and report such cases to the competent medical, administrative or judicial authority. Proper procedural safeguards shall be followed in order not to expose the prisoner or associated persons to foreseeable risk of harm.

Rule 35

1. The physician or competent public health body shall regularly inspect and advise the prison director on:

(*a*) The quantity, quality, preparation and service of food;

(*b*) The hygiene and cleanliness of the institution and the prisoners;

(*c*) The sanitation, temperature, lighting and ventilation of the prison;

(*d*) The suitability and cleanliness of the prisoners' clothing and bedding;

(*e*) The observance of the rules concerning physical education and sports, in cases where there is no technical personnel in charge of these activities.

2. The prison director shall take into consideration the advice and reports provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of this rule and rule 33 and shall take immediate steps to give effect to the advice and the recommendations in the reports. If the advice or recommendations do not fall within the prison director's competence or if he or she does not concur with them, the director shall immediately submit to a higher authority his or her own report and the advice or recommendations of the physician or competent public health body.

Restrictions, discipline and sanctions

Rule 36

Discipline and order shall be maintained with no more restriction than is necessary to ensure safe custody, the secure operation of the prison and a well-ordered community life.

Rule 37

The following shall always be subject to authorization by law or by the regulation of the competent administrative authority:

(*a*) Conduct constituting a disciplinary offence;

(*b*) The types and duration of sanctions that may be imposed;

(*c*) The authority competent to impose such sanctions;

(*d*) Any form of involuntary separation from the general prison population, such as solitary confinement, isolation, segregation, special care units or restricted housing, whether as a disciplinary sanction or for the maintenance of order and security, including promulgating policies and procedures governing the use and review of, admission to and release from any form of involuntary separation.

Rule 38

1. Prison administrations are encouraged to use, to the extent possible, conflict prevention, mediation or any other alternative dispute resolution mechanism to prevent disciplinary offences or to resolve conflicts.

2. For prisoners who are, or have been, separated, the prison administration shall take the necessary measures to alleviate the potential detrimental effects of their confinement on them and on their community following their release from prison.

Rule 39

1. No prisoner shall be sanctioned except in accordance with the terms of the law or regulation referred to in rule 37 and the principles of fairness and due process. A prisoner shall never be sanctioned twice for the same act or offence.

2. Prison administrations shall ensure proportionality between a disciplinary sanction and the offence for which it is established, and shall keep a proper record of all disciplinary sanctions imposed.

3. Before imposing disciplinary sanctions, prison administrations shall consider whether and how a prisoner's mental illness or developmental disability may have contributed to his or her conduct and the commission of the offence or act underlying the disciplinary charge. Prison administrations shall not sanction any conduct of a prisoner that is considered to be the direct result of his or her mental illness or intellectual disability.

Rule 40

1. No prisoner shall be employed, in the service of the prison, in any disciplinary capacity.

2. This rule shall not, however, impede the proper functioning of systems based on self-government, under which specified social, educational or sports activities or responsibilities are entrusted, under supervision, to prisoners who are formed into groups for the purposes of treatment.

Rule 41

1. Any allegation of a disciplinary offence by a prisoner shall be reported promptly to the competent authority, which shall investigate it without undue delay.

2. Prisoners shall be informed, without delay and in a language that they understand, of the nature of the accusations against them and shall be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of their defence.

3. Prisoners shall be allowed to defend themselves in person, or through legal assistance when the interests of justice so require, particularly in cases involving serious disciplinary charges. If the prisoners do not understand or speak the language used at a disciplinary hearing, they shall be assisted by a competent interpreter free of charge.

4. Prisoners shall have an opportunity to seek judicial review of disciplinary sanctions imposed against them.

5. In the event that a breach of discipline is prosecuted as a crime, prisoners shall be entitled to all due process guarantees applicable to criminal proceedings, including unimpeded access to a legal adviser.

Rule 42

General living conditions addressed in these rules, including those related to light, ventilation, temperature, sanitation, nutrition, drinking water, access to open air and physical exercise, personal hygiene, health care and adequate personal space, shall apply to all prisoners without exception.

Rule 43

1. In no circumstances may restrictions or disciplinary sanctions amount to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The following practices, in particular, shall be prohibited:

(*a*) Indefinite solitary confinement;

(*b*) Prolonged solitary confinement;

(*c*) Placement of a prisoner in a dark or constantly lit cell;

(*d*) Corporal punishment or the reduction of a prisoner's diet or drinking water;

(*e*) Collective punishment.

2. Instruments of restraint shall never be applied as a sanction for disciplinary offences.

3. Disciplinary sanctions or restrictive measures shall not include the prohibition of family contact. The means of family contact may only be restricted for a limited time period and as strictly required for the maintenance of security and order.

Rule 44

For the purpose of these rules, solitary confinement shall refer to the confinement of prisoners for 22 hours or more a day without meaningful human contact. Prolonged solitary confinement shall refer to solitary confinement for a time period in excess of 15 consecutive days.

Rule 45

1. Solitary confinement shall be used only in exceptional cases as a last resort, for as short a time as possible and subject to independent review, and only pursuant to the authorization by a competent authority. It shall not be imposed by virtue of a prisoner's sentence.

2. The imposition of solitary confinement should be prohibited in the case of prisoners with mental or physical disabilities when their conditions would be exacerbated by such measures. The prohibition of the use of solitary confinement and similar measures in cases involving women and children, as

referred to in other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,[28] continues to apply.

Rule 46

1. Health-care personnel shall not have any role in the imposition of disciplinary sanctions or other restrictive measures. They shall, however, pay particular attention to the health of prisoners held under any form of involuntary separation, including by visiting such prisoners on a daily basis and providing prompt medical assistance and treatment at the request of such prisoners or prison staff.

2. Health-care personnel shall report to the prison director, without delay, any adverse effect of disciplinary sanctions or other restrictive measures on the physical or mental health of a prisoner subjected to such sanctions or measures and shall advise the director if they consider it necessary to terminate or alter them for physical or mental health reasons.

3. Health-care personnel shall have the authority to review and recommend changes to the involuntary separation of a prisoner in order to ensure that such separation does not exacerbate the medical condition or mental or physical disability of the prisoner.

Instruments of restraint

Rule 47

1. The use of chains, irons or other instruments of restraint which are inherently degrading or painful shall be prohibited.

2. Other instruments of restraint shall only be used when authorized by law and in the following circumstances:

(*a*) As a precaution against escape during a transfer, provided that they are removed when the prisoner appears before a judicial or administrative authority;

(*b*) By order of the prison director, if other methods of control fail, in order to prevent a prisoner from injuring himself or herself or others or from damaging property; in such instances, the director shall immediately alert the physician or other qualified health-care professionals and report to the higher administrative authority.

Rule 48

1. When the imposition of instruments of restraint is authorized in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 47, the following principles shall apply:

(*a*) Instruments of restraint are to be imposed only when no lesser form of control would be effective to address the risks posed by unrestricted movement;

[28] See rule 67 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex); and rule 22 of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex).

(*b*) The method of restraint shall be the least intrusive method that is necessary and reasonably available to control the prisoner's movement, based on the level and nature of the risks posed;

(*c*) Instruments of restraint shall be imposed only for the time period required, and they are to be removed as soon as possible after the risks posed by unrestricted movement are no longer present.

2. Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during childbirth and immediately after childbirth.

Rule 49

The prison administration should seek access to, and provide training in the use of, control techniques that would obviate the need for the imposition of instruments of restraint or reduce their intrusiveness.

Searches of prisoners and cells

Rule 50

The laws and regulations governing searches of prisoners and cells shall be in accordance with obligations under international law and shall take into account international standards and norms, keeping in mind the need to ensure security in the prison. Searches shall be conducted in a manner that is respectful of the inherent human dignity and privacy of the individual being searched, as well as the principles of proportionality, legality and necessity.

Rule 51

Searches shall not be used to harass, intimidate or unnecessarily intrude upon a prisoner's privacy. For the purpose of accountability, the prison administration shall keep appropriate records of searches, in particular strip and body cavity searches and searches of cells, as well as the reasons for the searches, the identities of those who conducted them and any results of the searches.

Rule 52

1. Intrusive searches, including strip and body cavity searches, should be undertaken only if absolutely necessary. Prison administrations shall be encouraged to develop and use appropriate alternatives to intrusive searches. Intrusive searches shall be conducted in private and by trained staff of the same sex as the prisoner.

2. Body cavity searches shall be conducted only by qualified health-care professionals other than those primarily responsible for the care of the prisoner or, at a minimum, by staff appropriately trained by a medical professional in standards of hygiene, health and safety.

Rule 53

Prisoners shall have access to, or be allowed to keep in their possession without access by the prison administration, documents relating to their legal proceedings.

Information to and complaints by prisoners

Rule 54

Upon admission, every prisoner shall be promptly provided with written information about:

(*a*) The prison law and applicable prison regulations;

(*b*) His or her rights, including authorized methods of seeking information, access to legal advice, including through legal aid schemes, and procedures for making requests or complaints;

(*c*) His or her obligations, including applicable disciplinary sanctions; and

(*d*) All other matters necessary to enable the prisoner to adapt himself or herself to the life of the prison.

Rule 55

1. The information referred to in rule 54 shall be available in the most commonly used languages in accordance with the needs of the prison population. If a prisoner does not understand any of those languages, interpretation assistance should be provided.

2. If a prisoner is illiterate, the information shall be conveyed to him or her orally. Prisoners with sensory disabilities should be provided with information in a manner appropriate to their needs.

3. The prison administration shall prominently display summaries of the information in common areas of the prison.

Rule 56

1. Every prisoner shall have the opportunity each day to make requests or complaints to the prison director or the prison staff member authorized to represent him or her.

2. It shall be possible to make requests or complaints to the inspector of prisons during his or her inspections. The prisoner shall have the opportunity to talk to the inspector or any other inspecting officer freely and in full confidentiality, without the director or other members of the staff being present.

3. Every prisoner shall be allowed to make a request or complaint regarding his or her treatment, without censorship as to substance, to the central prison administration and to the judicial or other competent authorities, including those vested with reviewing or remedial power.

4. The rights under paragraphs 1 to 3 of this rule shall extend to the legal adviser of the prisoner. In those cases where neither the prisoner nor his or her legal adviser has the possibility of exercising such rights, a member of the prisoner's family or any other person who has knowledge of the case may do so.

Rule 57

1. Every request or complaint shall be promptly dealt with and replied to without delay. If the request or complaint is rejected, or in the event of undue

delay, the complainant shall be entitled to bring it before a judicial or other authority.

2. Safeguards shall be in place to ensure that prisoners can make requests or complaints safely and, if so requested by the complainant, in a confidential manner. A prisoner or other person mentioned in paragraph 4 of rule 56 must not be exposed to any risk of retaliation, intimidation or other negative consequences as a result of having submitted a request or complaint.

3. Allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners shall be dealt with immediately and shall result in a prompt and impartial investigation conducted by an independent national authority in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of rule 71.

Contact with the outside world

Rule 58

1. Prisoners shall be allowed, under necessary supervision, to communicate with their family and friends at regular intervals:

(*a*) By corresponding in writing and using, where available, telecommunication, electronic, digital and other means; and

(*b*) By receiving visits.

2. Where conjugal visits are allowed, this right shall be applied without discrimination, and women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men. Procedures shall be in place and premises shall be made available to ensure fair and equal access with due regard to safety and dignity.

Rule 59

Prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their homes or their places of social rehabilitation.

Rule 60

1. Admission of visitors to the prison facility is contingent upon the visitor's consent to being searched. The visitor may withdraw his or her consent at any time, in which case the prison administration may refuse access.

2. Search and entry procedures for visitors shall not be degrading and shall be governed by principles at least as protective as those outlined in rules 50 to 52. Body cavity searches should be avoided and should not be applied to children.

Rule 61

1. Prisoners shall be provided with adequate opportunity, time and facilities to be visited by and to communicate and consult with a legal adviser of their own choice or a legal aid provider, without delay, interception or censorship and in full confidentiality, on any legal matter, in conformity with applicable domestic law. Consultations may be within sight, but not within hearing, of prison staff.

2. In cases in which prisoners do not speak the local language, the prison administration shall facilitate access to the services of an independent competent interpreter.

3. Prisoners should have access to effective legal aid.

Rule 62

1. Prisoners who are foreign nationals shall be allowed reasonable facilities to communicate with the diplomatic and consular representatives of the State to which they belong.

2. Prisoners who are nationals of States without diplomatic or consular representation in the country and refugees or stateless persons shall be allowed similar facilities to communicate with the diplomatic representative of the State which takes charge of their interests or any national or international authority whose task it is to protect such persons.

Rule 63

Prisoners shall be kept informed regularly of the more important items of news by the reading of newspapers, periodicals or special institutional publications, by hearing wireless transmissions, by lectures or by any similar means as authorized or controlled by the prison administration.

Books

Rule 64

Every prison shall have a library for the use of all categories of prisoners, adequately stocked with both recreational and instructional books, and prisoners shall be encouraged to make full use of it.

Religion

Rule 65

1. If the prison contains a sufficient number of prisoners of the same religion, a qualified representative of that religion shall be appointed or approved. If the number of prisoners justifies it and conditions permit, the arrangement should be on a full-time basis.

2. A qualified representative appointed or approved under paragraph 1 of this rule shall be allowed to hold regular services and to pay pastoral visits in private to prisoners of his or her religion at proper times.

3. Access to a qualified representative of any religion shall not be refused to any prisoner. On the other hand, if any prisoner should object to a visit of any religious representative, his or her attitude shall be fully respected.

Rule 66

So far as practicable, every prisoner shall be allowed to satisfy the needs of his or her religious life by attending the services provided in the prison and having in his or her possession the books of religious observance and instruction of his or her denomination.

Retention of prisoners' property

Rule 67

1. All money, valuables, clothing and other effects belonging to a prisoner which he or she is not allowed to retain under the prison regulations shall on his or her admission to the prison be placed in safe custody. An inventory thereof shall be signed by the prisoner. Steps shall be taken to keep them in good condition.

2. On the release of the prisoner, all such articles and money shall be returned to him or her except in so far as he or she has been authorized to spend money or send any such property out of the prison, or it has been found necessary on hygienic grounds to destroy any article of clothing. The prisoner shall sign a receipt for the articles and money returned to him or her.

3. Any money or effects received for a prisoner from outside shall be treated in the same way.

4. If a prisoner brings in any drugs or medicine, the physician or other qualified health-care professionals shall decide what use shall be made of them.

Notifications

Rule 68

Every prisoner shall have the right, and shall be given the ability and means, to inform immediately his or her family, or any other person designated as a contact person, about his or her imprisonment, about his or her transfer to another institution and about any serious illness or injury. The sharing of prisoners' personal information shall be subject to domestic legislation.

Rule 69

In the event of a prisoner's death, the prison director shall at once inform the prisoner's next of kin or emergency contact. Individuals designated by a prisoner to receive his or her health information shall be notified by the director of the prisoner's serious illness, injury or transfer to a health institution. The explicit request of a prisoner not to have his or her spouse or nearest relative notified in the event of illness or injury shall be respected.

Rule 70

The prison administration shall inform a prisoner at once of the serious illness or death of a near relative or any significant other. Whenever circumstances allow, the prisoner should be authorized to go, either under escort or alone, to the bedside of a near relative or significant other who is critically ill, or to attend the funeral of a near relative or significant other.

Investigations

Rule 71

1. Notwithstanding the initiation of an internal investigation, the prison director shall report, without delay, any custodial death, disappearance or serious injury to a judicial or other competent authority that is independent of the prison

administration and mandated to conduct prompt, impartial and effective investigations into the circumstances and causes of such cases. The prison administration shall fully cooperate with that authority and ensure that all evidence is preserved.

2. The obligation in paragraph 1 of this rule shall equally apply whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has been committed in prison, irrespective of whether a formal complaint has been received.

3. Whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an act referred to in paragraph 2 of this rule has been committed, steps shall be taken immediately to ensure that all potentially implicated persons have no involvement in the investigation and no contact with the witnesses, the victim or the victim's family.

Rule 72

The prison administration shall treat the body of a deceased prisoner with respect and dignity. The body of a deceased prisoner should be returned to his or her next of kin as soon as reasonably possible, at the latest upon completion of the investigation. The prison administration shall facilitate a culturally appropriate funeral if there is no other responsible party willing or able to do so and shall keep a full record of the matter.

Removal of prisoners

Rule 73

1. When prisoners are being removed to or from an institution, they shall be exposed to public view as little as possible, and proper safeguards shall be adopted to protect them from insult, curiosity and publicity in any form.

2. The transport of prisoners in conveyances with inadequate ventilation or light, or in any way which would subject them to unnecessary physical hardship, shall be prohibited.

3. The transport of prisoners shall be carried out at the expense of the prison administration and equal conditions shall apply to all of them.

Institutional personnel

Rule 74

1. The prison administration shall provide for the careful selection of every grade of the personnel, since it is on their integrity, humanity, professional capacity and personal suitability for the work that the proper administration of prisons depends.

2. The prison administration shall constantly seek to awaken and maintain in the minds both of the personnel and of the public the conviction that this work is a social service of great importance, and to this end all appropriate means of informing the public should be used.

3. To secure the foregoing ends, personnel shall be appointed on a full-time basis as professional prison staff and have civil service status with security of

tenure subject only to good conduct, efficiency and physical fitness. Salaries shall be adequate to attract and retain suitable men and women; employment benefits and conditions of service shall be favourable in view of the exacting nature of the work.

Rule 75

1. All prison staff shall possess an adequate standard of education and shall be given the ability and means to carry out their duties in a professional manner.

2. Before entering on duty, all prison staff shall be provided with training tailored to their general and specific duties, which shall be reflective of contemporary evidence-based best practice in penal sciences. Only those candidates who successfully pass the theoretical and practical tests at the end of such training shall be allowed to enter the prison service.

3. The prison administration shall ensure the continuous provision of in-service training courses with a view to maintaining and improving the knowledge and professional capacity of its personnel, after entering on duty and during their career.

Rule 76

1. Training referred to in paragraph 2 of rule 75 shall include, at a minimum, training on:

(*a*) Relevant national legislation, regulations and policies, as well as applicable international and regional instruments, the provisions of which must guide the work and interactions of prison staff with inmates;

(*b*) Rights and duties of prison staff in the exercise of their functions, including respecting the human dignity of all prisoners and the prohibition of certain conduct, in particular torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(*c*) Security and safety, including the concept of dynamic security, the use of force and instruments of restraint, and the management of violent offenders, with due consideration of preventive and defusing techniques, such as negotiation and mediation;

(*d*) First aid, the psychosocial needs of prisoners and the corresponding dynamics in prison settings, as well as social care and assistance, including early detection of mental health issues.

2. Prison staff who are in charge of working with certain categories of prisoners, or who are assigned other specialized functions, shall receive training that has a corresponding focus.

Rule 77

All prison staff shall at all times so conduct themselves and perform their duties as to influence the prisoners for good by their example and to command their respect.

Rule 78

1. So far as possible, prison staff shall include a sufficient number of specialists such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, teachers and trade instructors.

2. The services of social workers, teachers and trade instructors shall be secured on a permanent basis, without thereby excluding part-time or voluntary workers.

Rule 79

1. The prison director should be adequately qualified for his or her task by character, administrative ability, suitable training and experience.

2. The prison director shall devote his or her entire working time to official duties and shall not be appointed on a part-time basis. He or she shall reside on the premises of the prison or in its immediate vicinity.

3. When two or more prisons are under the authority of one director, he or she shall visit each of them at frequent intervals. A responsible resident official shall be in charge of each of these prisons.

Rule 80

1. The prison director, his or her deputy, and the majority of other prison staff shall be able to speak the language of the greatest number of prisoners, or a language understood by the greatest number of them.

2. Whenever necessary, the services of a competent interpreter shall be used.

Rule 81

1. In a prison for both men and women, the part of the prison set aside for women shall be under the authority of a responsible woman staff member who shall have the custody of the keys of all that part of the prison.

2. No male staff member shall enter the part of the prison set aside for women unless accompanied by a woman staff member.

3. Women prisoners shall be attended and supervised only by women staff members. This does not, however, preclude male staff members, particularly doctors and teachers, from carrying out their professional duties in prisons or parts of prisons set aside for women.

Rule 82

1. Prison staff shall not, in their relations with the prisoners, use force except in self-defence or in cases of attempted escape, or active or passive physical resistance to an order based on law or regulations. Prison staff who have recourse to force must use no more than is strictly necessary and must report the incident immediately to the prison director.

2. Prison staff shall be given special physical training to enable them to restrain aggressive prisoners.

3. Except in special circumstances, prison staff performing duties which bring them into direct contact with prisoners should not be armed. Furthermore, prison staff should in no circumstances be provided with arms unless they have been trained in their use.

Internal and external inspections

Rule 83

1. There shall be a twofold system for regular inspections of prisons and penal services:

(*a*) Internal or administrative inspections conducted by the central prison administration;

(*b*) External inspections conducted by a body independent of the prison administration, which may include competent international or regional bodies.

2. In both cases, the objective of the inspections shall be to ensure that prisons are managed in accordance with existing laws, regulations, policies and procedures, with a view to bringing about the objectives of penal and corrections services, and that the rights of prisoners are protected.

Rule 84

1. Inspectors shall have the authority:

(*a*) To access all information on the numbers of prisoners and places and locations of detention, as well as all information relevant to the treatment of prisoners, including their records and conditions of detention;

(*b*) To freely choose which prisons to visit, including by making unannounced visits at their own initiative, and which prisoners to interview;

(*c*) To conduct private and fully confidential interviews with prisoners and prison staff in the course of their visits;

(*d*) To make recommendations to the prison administration and other competent authorities.

2. External inspection teams shall be composed of qualified and experienced inspectors appointed by a competent authority and shall encompass health-care professionals. Due regard shall be given to balanced gender representation.

Rule 85

1. Every inspection shall be followed by a written report to be submitted to the competent authority. Due consideration shall be given to making the reports of external inspections publicly available, excluding any personal data on prisoners unless they have given their explicit consent.

2. The prison administration or other competent authorities, as appropriate, shall indicate, within a reasonable time, whether they will implement the recommendations resulting from the external inspection.

II. Rules applicable to special categories

A. Prisoners under sentence

Guiding principles

Rule 86

The guiding principles hereafter are intended to show the spirit in which penal institutions should be administered and the purposes at which they should aim, in accordance with the declaration made under preliminary observation 1 of these rules.

Rule 87

Before the completion of the sentence, it is desirable that the necessary steps be taken to ensure for the prisoner a gradual return to life in society. This aim may be achieved, depending on the case, by a pre-release regime organized in the same prison or in another appropriate institution, or by release on trial under some kind of supervision which must not be entrusted to the police but should be combined with effective social aid.

Rule 88

1. The treatment of prisoners should emphasize not their exclusion from the community but their continuing part in it. Community agencies should therefore be enlisted wherever possible to assist the prison staff in the task of social rehabilitation of the prisoners.

2. There should be in connection with every prison social workers charged with the duty of maintaining and improving all desirable relations of a prisoner with his or her family and with valuable social agencies. Steps should be taken to safeguard, to the maximum extent compatible with the law and the sentence, the rights relating to civil interests, social security rights and other social benefits of prisoners.

Rule 89

1. The fulfilment of these principles requires individualization of treatment and for this purpose a flexible system of classifying prisoners in groups. It is therefore desirable that such groups should be distributed in separate prisons suitable for the treatment of each group.

2. These prisons do not need to provide the same degree of security for every group. It is desirable to provide varying degrees of security according to the needs of different groups. Open prisons, by the very fact that they provide no physical security against escape but rely on the self-discipline of the inmates, provide the conditions most favourable to the rehabilitation of carefully selected prisoners.

3. It is desirable that the number of prisoners in closed prisons should not be so large that the individualization of treatment is hindered. In some countries it is considered that the population of such prisons should not exceed 500. In open prisons the population should be as small as possible.

4. On the other hand, it is undesirable to maintain prisons which are so small that proper facilities cannot be provided.

Rule 90

The duty of society does not end with a prisoner's release. There should, therefore, be governmental or private agencies capable of lending the released prisoner efficient aftercare directed towards the lessening of prejudice against him or her and towards his or her social rehabilitation.

Treatment

Rule 91

The treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility.

Rule 92

1. To these ends, all appropriate means shall be used, including religious care in the countries where this is possible, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counselling, physical development and strengthening of moral character, in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner, taking account of his or her social and criminal history, physical and mental capacities and aptitudes, personal temperament, the length of his or her sentence and prospects after release.

2. For every prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, the prison director shall receive, as soon as possible after his or her admission, full reports on all the matters referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule. Such reports shall always include a report by the physician or other qualified health-care professionals on the physical and mental condition of the prisoner.

3. The reports and other relevant documents shall be placed in an individual file. This file shall be kept up to date and classified in such a way that it can be consulted by the responsible personnel whenever the need arises.

Classification and individualization

Rule 93

1. The purposes of classification shall be:

(*a*) To separate from others those prisoners who, by reason of their criminal records or characters, are likely to exercise a bad influence;

(*b*) To divide the prisoners into classes in order to facilitate their treatment with a view to their social rehabilitation.

2. So far as possible, separate prisons or separate sections of a prison shall be used for the treatment of different classes of prisoners.

Rule 94

As soon as possible after admission and after a study of the personality of each prisoner with a sentence of suitable length, a programme of treatment shall be prepared for him or her in the light of the knowledge obtained about his or her individual needs, capacities and dispositions.

Privileges

Rule 95

Systems of privileges appropriate for the different classes of prisoners and the different methods of treatment shall be established at every prison, in order to encourage good conduct, develop a sense of responsibility and secure the interest and cooperation of prisoners in their treatment.

Work

Rule 96

1. Sentenced prisoners shall have the opportunity to work and/or to actively participate in their rehabilitation, subject to a determination of physical and mental fitness by a physician or other qualified health-care professionals.

2. Sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day.

Rule 97

1. Prison labour must not be of an afflictive nature.

2. Prisoners shall not be held in slavery or servitude.

3. No prisoner shall be required to work for the personal or private benefit of any prison staff.

Rule 98

1. So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoners' ability to earn an honest living after release.

2. Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially for young prisoners.

3. Within the limits compatible with proper vocational selection and with the requirements of institutional administration and discipline, prisoners shall be able to choose the type of work they wish to perform.

Rule 99

1. The organization and methods of work in prisons shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work outside of prisons, so as to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.

2. The interests of the prisoners and of their vocational training, however, must not be subordinated to the purpose of making a financial profit from an industry in the prison.

Rule 100

1. Preferably, institutional industries and farms should be operated directly by the prison administration and not by private contractors.

2. Where prisoners are employed in work not controlled by the prison administration, they shall always be under the supervision of prison staff. Unless the work is for other departments of the government, the full normal wages for such work shall be paid to the prison administration by the persons to whom the labour is supplied, account being taken of the output of the prisoners.

Rule 101

1. The precautions laid down to protect the safety and health of free workers shall be equally observed in prisons.

2. Provision shall be made to indemnify prisoners against industrial injury, including occupational disease, on terms not less favourable than those extended by law to free workers.

Rule 102

1. The maximum daily and weekly working hours of the prisoners shall be fixed by law or by administrative regulation, taking into account local rules or custom in regard to the employment of free workers.

2. The hours so fixed shall leave one rest day a week and sufficient time for education and other activities required as part of the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Rule 103

1. There shall be a system of equitable remuneration of the work of prisoners.

2. Under the system, prisoners shall be allowed to spend at least a part of their earnings on approved articles for their own use and to send a part of their earnings to their family.

3. The system should also provide that a part of the earnings should be set aside by the prison administration so as to constitute a savings fund to be handed over to the prisoner on his or her release.

Education and recreation

Rule 104

1. Provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible. The education of illiterate prisoners and of young prisoners shall be compulsory and special attention shall be paid to it by the prison administration.

2. So far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so that after their release they may continue their education without difficulty.

Rule 105

Recreational and cultural activities shall be provided in all prisons for the benefit of the mental and physical health of prisoners.

Social relations and aftercare

Rule 106

Special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and improvement of such relations between a prisoner and his or her family as are desirable in the best interests of both.

Rule 107

From the beginning of a prisoner's sentence, consideration shall be given to his or her future after release and he or she shall be encouraged and provided assistance to maintain or establish such relations with persons or agencies outside the prison as may promote the prisoner's rehabilitation and the best interests of his or her family.

Rule 108

1. Services and agencies, governmental or otherwise, which assist released prisoners in re-establishing themselves in society shall ensure, so far as is possible and necessary, that released prisoners are provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having regard to the climate and season and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release.

2. The approved representatives of such agencies shall have all necessary access to the prison and to prisoners and shall be taken into consultation as to the future of a prisoner from the beginning of his or her sentence.

3. It is desirable that the activities of such agencies shall be centralized or coordinated as far as possible in order to secure the best use of their efforts.

B. Prisoners with mental disabilities and/or health conditions

Rule 109

1. Persons who are found to be not criminally responsible, or who are later diagnosed with severe mental disabilities and/or health conditions, for whom staying in prison would mean an exacerbation of their condition, shall not be detained in prisons, and arrangements shall be made to transfer them to mental health facilities as soon as possible.

2. If necessary, other prisoners with mental disabilities and/or health conditions can be observed and treated in specialized facilities under the supervision of qualified health-care professionals.

3. The health-care service shall provide for the psychiatric treatment of all other prisoners who are in need of such treatment.

Rule 110

It is desirable that steps should be taken, by arrangement with the appropriate agencies, to ensure if necessary the continuation of psychiatric treatment after release and the provision of social-psychiatric aftercare.

C. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial

Rule 111

1. Persons arrested or imprisoned by reason of a criminal charge against them, who are detained either in police custody or in prison custody (jail) but have not yet been tried and sentenced, will be referred to as "untried prisoners" hereinafter in these rules.

2. Unconvicted prisoners are presumed to be innocent and shall be treated as such.

3. Without prejudice to legal rules for the protection of individual liberty or prescribing the procedure to be observed in respect of untried prisoners, these prisoners shall benefit from a special regime which is described in the following rules in its essential requirements only.

Rule 112

1. Untried prisoners shall be kept separate from convicted prisoners.

2. Young untried prisoners shall be kept separate from adults and shall in principle be detained in separate institutions.

Rule 113

Untried prisoners shall sleep singly in separate rooms, with the reservation of different local custom in respect of the climate.

Rule 114

Within the limits compatible with the good order of the institution, untried prisoners may, if they so desire, have their food procured at their own expense from the outside, either through the administration or through their family or friends. Otherwise, the administration shall provide their food.

Rule 115

An untried prisoner shall be allowed to wear his or her own clothing if it is clean and suitable. If he or she wears prison dress, it shall be different from that supplied to convicted prisoners.

Rule 116

An untried prisoner shall always be offered the opportunity to work, but shall not be required to work. If he or she chooses to work, he or she shall be paid for it.

Rule 117

An untried prisoner shall be allowed to procure at his or her own expense or at the expense of a third party such books, newspapers, writing material and other means of occupation as are compatible with the interests of the administration of justice and the security and good order of the institution.

Rule 118

An untried prisoner shall be allowed to be visited and treated by his or her own doctor or dentist if there are reasonable grounds for the application and he or she is able to pay any expenses incurred.

Rule 119

1. Every untried prisoner has the right to be promptly informed about the reasons for his or her detention and about any charges against him or her.

2. If an untried prisoner does not have a legal adviser of his or her own choice, he or she shall be entitled to have a legal adviser assigned to him or her by a judicial or other authority in all cases where the interests of justice so require and without payment by the untried prisoner if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay. Denial of access to a legal adviser shall be subject to independent review without delay.

Rule 120

1. The entitlements and modalities governing the access of an untried prisoner to his or her legal adviser or legal aid provider for the purpose of his or her defence shall be governed by the same principles as outlined in rule 61.

2. An untried prisoner shall, upon request, be provided with writing material for the preparation of documents related to his or her defence, including confidential instructions for his or her legal adviser or legal aid provider.

D. Civil prisoners

Rule 121

In countries where the law permits imprisonment for debt, or by order of a court under any other non-criminal process, persons so imprisoned shall not be subjected to any greater restriction or severity than is necessary to ensure safe custody and good order. Their treatment shall be not less favourable than that of untried prisoners, with the reservation, however, that they may possibly be required to work.

E. Persons arrested or detained without charge

Rule 122

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[29] persons arrested or imprisoned

[29] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

without charge shall be accorded the same protection as that accorded under part I and part II, section C, of these rules. Relevant provisions of part II, section A, of these rules shall likewise be applicable where their application may be conducive to the benefit of this special group of persons in custody, provided that no measures shall be taken implying that re-education or rehabilitation is in any way appropriate to persons not convicted of any criminal offence.

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

7. By its resolution 2015/21, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/191 of 18 December 2013 on taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls is reaching alarming proportions, and noting especially that one of every two women victims of homicide is killed by her intimate partner or a family member,[1]

Deeply concerned also at the scourge of sexual violence in all situations, including those of conflict, and targeted mass kidnapping, rape and killing of women and girls,

Recalling the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences[2] and Council resolution 20/12 of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,[3]

Recalling also the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on creating and/or strengthening synergies and linkages on violence against women and girls[4] and Human Rights Council resolution 23/25 of 14 June 2013 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: preventing and responding to rape and other forms of sexual violence,[5]

Recalling further its resolution 69/147 of 18 December 2014 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

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[1] See the *Global Study on Homicide 2013* prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

[2] A/HRC/20/16.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

[4] A/HRC/23/25.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/68/53), chap. V, sect. A.

Taking note with appreciation of the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session,[6] which focused on the 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action,[7]

Expressing its gratitude to the Government of Thailand for hosting and chairing the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls, held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014, as mandated by resolution 68/191,

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations of the above-mentioned expert group meeting,[8]

Welcoming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[9] in particular the endeavour of Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans, in order to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls,

Stressing the importance of eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres and significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda,[10]

Stressing also that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, to take measures to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and to prosecute and punish those responsible, no matter who the perpetrators of such crimes are, and to eliminate impunity,

Expressing appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls, through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Taking note of national and international judicial decisions that condemn mass killing of women and girls,

Remaining alarmed by the high level of impunity with regard to gender-related killing of women and girls and the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least prosecuted and punished crimes in the world,

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[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7* (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] See E/CN.15/2015/16.

[9] Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex.

[10] See A/68/970 and Corr.1.

1. *Urges* Member States to take measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in particular gender-related killing, in accordance with national laws, and to act at all levels to end impunity for those responsible for committing these heinous crimes against women and girls;

2. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen their criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular by taking measures to support their capacity to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime, and to consider measures in their capacities to provide, as appropriate, reparation, compensation and/or necessary legal, medical, psychological and social support to victims and their families or dependents;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consider ways to enhance international cooperation and the exchange of good practices in criminal matters related to gender-based violence, including by, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[11] and other relevant international legal instruments;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[12] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[13] the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto[14] and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[15] to effectively implement those instruments;

5. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the existing practical tools, as recommended by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on gender-related killing of women and girls at its meeting held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 November 2014, namely the Latin American model protocol for the investigation of gender-related killing of women and the recommendations for the effective investigation of the crime of femicide;[16]

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote integrated and comprehensive strategies to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including gender-related killing of women and girls, that include early and continuous educational programmes, community mobilization and awareness-raising, in order to counter attitudes and social factors that foster, justify or tolerate any violence against women and girls;

7. *Urges* Member States to adopt integrated and comprehensive responses to violence against women in order to reduce risks of gender-related killing through early intervention and risk assessment, exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, ensure equal protection of women under the law and equal access to justice, consider adopting an integrated, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[12] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[13] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[14] Ibid., vols. 1577, 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and General Assembly resolution 66/138, annex.
[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.
[16] See E/CN.15/2015/16, para. 8.

gender-related killing of women and girls to minimize the risk of secondary victimization in the criminal justice system and develop appropriate mechanisms and enhance capacities for forensic investigations to identify human remains and missing persons;

8. *Encourages* Member States to criminalize, prosecute and punish rape and other forms of sexual and gender-related violence against women and girls committed in all situations, including situations of conflict, taking into account international standards, and urges, where appropriate, relevant stakeholders to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular law enforcement, judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks to provide sustainable assistance and access to justice to women and girls affected by gender-related violence;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that appropriate punishment for perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls are in place and are proportionate to the gravity of the offence;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to protect and support victims, drawing on the important role of civil society and ensuring effective cooperation between all relevant State agencies, including, where appropriate, the judiciary, prosecution services, law enforcement agencies, health and social services and local and regional authorities;

11. *Urges* Member States to ensure that victims and victims' survivors are informed of their rights and can participate, as appropriate, in the criminal proceedings, taking into account their dignity, well-being and safety, and that victims are supported through appropriate services;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to continue to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner, UN-Women and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

14. *Encourages* Member States to collect, disaggregate, analyse and report data on gender-related killing of women and girls, according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes endorsed by the Statistical Commission and, where appropriate, to the extent possible, involve civil society, academia, victims' representatives and relevant international organizations and provide appropriate training to relevant personnel on technical and ethical aspects of such data collection and analysis;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to conduct and coordinate relevant research on

gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection, disaggregation, analysis and reporting of data;

16. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare, in collaboration with Member States, an analytical study on gender-related killing of women and girls at the global level, containing disaggregated data, including from relevant stakeholders, on this phenomenon to illustrate its different forms and patterns;

17. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of gender-related killing of women and girls with a view to promoting ways and means of more effectively preventing, investigating, prosecuting and punishing such crime, and to develop appropriate training material;

18. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

8. By its resolution 2015/22, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism, and especially the most recent resolutions such as resolutions 68/178 of 18 December 2013 on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 68/187 of 18 December 2013 on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, 68/276 of 13 June 2014 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, 69/127 of 10 December 2014 on measures to eliminate international terrorism and 69/197 of 18 December 2014 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism, especially the most recent resolutions,[1]

Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

Emphasizing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, while fully respecting the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

[1] Especially resolutions 2178 (2014) adopted on 24 September 2014, 2133 (2014) of 27 January 2014, 2195 (2014) of 19 December 2014 and 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015.

Recalling its resolution 68/187, in which, inter alia, it called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become a party to and implement international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[2] and the need for States to continue to implement the Strategy, as reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution 68/276, in which the Assembly noted with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities, inter alia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encouraged the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance, including in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative,

Reiterating also that it is the primary responsibility of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, recognizing the need to enhance the coordinating and main role that the United Nations plays in facilitating coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and in providing assistance, especially in the area of capacity-building, as affirmed in pillar III of the Strategy, and encouraging other international, regional and subregional organizations to coordinate their activities in this regard with the United Nations,

Recalling that in its resolution 68/276 it expressed concern at the increasing flow of international recruits to terrorist organizations, including foreign terrorist fighters, and at the threat that that posed for all Member States, including countries of origin, transit and destination, and recalling also that it expressed concern at the increase, in some regions, in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, for any purpose, including with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, and noted that ransoms paid to terrorists were used as one of the sources of funding for their activities, including further kidnappings,

Recalling also the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015,[3]

Noting, in this regard, the need to continue to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including any existing, growing or potential links,

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[2] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

[3] Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex.

in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes,

Alarmed by the destruction of cultural heritage perpetrated recently by terrorist groups in some countries,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime within the entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in countering the financing of terrorism and in legal and criminal justice responses to terrorism, and recalling the importance of coordination among United Nations entities and of the work of the Task Force to promote accountability and transparency and avoid duplication in their work,

Affirming that States must ensure that any measure taken to counter terrorism complies with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

Noting the work undertaken and the progress achieved in providing technical assistance for countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism within the framework of relevant and specialized regional and international bodies,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,[4]

Noting the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts in preventing and countering terrorism in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, in particular with regard to the compilation of good practices in the area of assistance to and support for victims of terrorism, including the role of victims in the criminal justice framework, and reiterating that this work needs to be done in close coordination with Member States,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and counter terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to effectively implement relevant international instruments and United Nations resolutions that address the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, to counter the financing of terrorism, including through hostage-taking and kidnapping for ransom, to enter, when appropriate, into

[4] E/CN.15/2015/4.

bilateral, regional and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation activities, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States to that end, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism and fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request and within its mandate, on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism, in full conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of countering and preventing terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandate of the Office and to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as set out in the international legal instruments and as detailed in relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in collaboration with, when appropriate, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to provide assistance to requesting Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, through its capacity-building activities, with regard to enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures, as well as appropriate criminal justice responses, to prevent the financing, mobilization, travel, recruitment, organization and radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters, and to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice in compliance with obligations under international law and applicable domestic law;

8. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen cooperation in enhanced operational and timely sharing of information related to foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to cooperate and to address, as appropriate, including through the effective exchange of information and the sharing of experiences and good practices, and to counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, upon request;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to support, as appropriate, the development of improved cooperation between Member States in relation to kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups by providing, upon request, technical assistance to develop their capability to prevent future incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists and prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments and political concessions;

10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States so as to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, to support those Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with applicable international law on due process and fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism;

11. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of cultural heritage by terrorists;

12. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to the implementation of an integrated approach through the promotion of its regional and thematic programmes, including by assisting States, as requested;

14. *Welcomes* the ongoing joint initiatives developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

15. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[2]

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Social and human rights questions: Narcotic drugs (item 19 (d))

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

9. By its resolution 2015/25, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which it decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Recalling also its resolutions 68/197 of 18 December 2013 and 69/201 of 18 December 2014, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem",

Recalling further its resolution 69/200 of 18 December 2014, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 58/8 of 17 March 2015;[2]

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] Ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 8* (E/2015/28), chap. I, sect. C.

2. *Decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem shall be convened for three days, from 19 to 21 April 2016, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

3. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the special session shall be as follows:

(*a*) The special session shall consist of a general debate and interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables conducted in parallel to the plenary;

(*b*) The opening of the special session shall include statements by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Director-General of the World Health Organization;

(*c*) The general debate shall include statements by the regional groups, Member States, observer States and observers, relevant international organizations and representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(*d*) Representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council are invited to participate in the special session in accordance with the rules of procedure and established practice of the General Assembly;

(*e*) In accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will take into consideration inputs from other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, shall draw up a list of representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, representatives of civil society and the scientific community, academia, youth groups and other relevant stakeholders that may participate in the special session, with due regard to geographical balance;

(*f*) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session, shall address in an open-ended manner, supported and guided by the President of the General Assembly, the organizational arrangements, including chairing arrangements, speakers and participation, for the following round tables, while considering the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in line with Assembly resolutions 67/193 and 69/201:

Round table 1: Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as health-related issues; and ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion ("drugs and health"):

(i) Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as health-related issues, including HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care;

(ii) Ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion;

Round table 2: Supply reduction and related measures; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation ("drugs and crime"):

(i) Domestic, regional and cross-regional responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering, including, where appropriate, in connection with the financing of terrorism, and promoting judicial cooperation in criminal matters;

(ii) Addressing emerging issues, including new psychoactive substances, precursors and the misuse of the Internet;

Round table 3: Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, women, children and communities:

(i) Addressing drug-related issues in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and other relevant international law, including the three drug control conventions;

(ii) Drugs and youth, women, children and communities;

Round table 4: Cross-cutting issues: new challenges, threats and realities in preventing and addressing the world drug problem in compliance with relevant international law, including the three drug control conventions; strengthening the principle of common and shared responsibility and international cooperation:

(i) New challenges, threats and realities in preventing and addressing the world drug problem in compliance with relevant international law, including the three drug control conventions;

(ii) Strengthening the principle of common and shared responsibility and enhancing international cooperation, including technical assistance, leading up to 2019;

Round table 5: Alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues:

(i) Drugs, addressing socioeconomic issues and fostering alternative development, including preventive alternative development;

(ii) Enhancing regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy;

(g) A summary of the salient points raised during the round tables will be prepared by the Chairs of those round tables, to be presented at the plenary;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, to report to the General Assembly at its special session on the preparations that have been undertaken

[3] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

for the session, through the Chair of the Board tasked by the Commission with the preparations for the special session, which was established by the Commission in its decision 57/2 of 4 December 2014;[4]

5. *Also requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to produce a short, substantive, concise and action-oriented document comprising a set of operational recommendations, based upon a review of the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements as well as ways to address long-standing and emerging challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and decides that the document, to be recommended for adoption at the plenary of the special session, should, inter alia, address measures to reach an effective balance between supply and demand reduction and address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice and security fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of an inclusive preparatory process, including extensive substantive consultations, and encourages organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society, academia, the scientific community and other relevant stakeholders to continue to fully contribute to the process by actively participating in the preparations by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Encourages* all Member States, observer States and observers to consider being represented at the special session at the highest possible level;

8. *Also encourages* all Member States, observer States and observers to consider the possible participation of youth representatives at the special session;

9. *Reaffirms* its decision, taken in resolution 67/193, to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2014/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.

Chapter II

Special ad hoc meetings of the Economic and Social Council

Special meeting on the theme "Ebola: a threat to sustainable development"

1. The Council held a special meeting on the theme "Ebola: a threat to sustainable development" at its 3rd meeting, on 5 December 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.3).

2. The President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), chaired the meeting and made an opening statement.

3. The Secretary-General addressed the Council.

4. The President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, Sam Kahamba Kutesa (Uganda), addressed the Council.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 5 December, statements from the affected countries were made by the Minister of Economy and Finance, Guinea, Mohamed Diare (via video link); the Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone, Kaifala Marrah (via video link); the Deputy Minister of Economic Management, Ministry of Finance and Development, Liberia, Mounir Siaplay (via video link); and Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations, Dianguina dit Yaya Doucouré.

6. At the same meeting, keynote addresses were made by the Director-General, World Health Organization (WHO), Margaret Chan (via video link) and the Secretary-General's Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Ebola, David Nabarro (via video link).

7. Also at the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion moderated by the co-founder of Partners in Health and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Community-based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti, Paul Farmer.

8. The panellists were: Special Adviser on Strategy Planning and Monitoring, Office of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Febe Potgieter-Gqubule (via video link); Deputy Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Abdalla Hamdok (via video link); Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development, Mead Over,; Practice Manager, Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management Global Practices, World Bank, Mark Roland Thomas; Senior Adviser to the President, World Bank Group, Melanie Walker; Deputy Director, Open Society Education Support Programme, Open Society Foundations, Aleesha Taylor; and Chairman of the Ebola Private Sector Mobilization Group and General Manager for Corporate Responsibility, ArcelorMittal, Alan Knight.

9. The discussants were: Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, Maged Abdelaziz; and Principal Coordinator, United Nations Development Programme response to the Ebola outbreak, Sunil Saigal.

10. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of France, Cuba, China, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Sweden, India, Germany, Kazakhstan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the observer for Finland.

11. A statement was also made by the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in his capacity as Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission.

12. A statement was made by the observer for the European Union.

13. A statement was also made by the representative of New Future Foundation, a non-governmental organization (NGO) in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

14. At the 3rd meeting, the President of the Council made closing remarks.

Panel discussion on the theme "The impact of credit rating agencies on financing for sustainable development"

15. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/202, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The impact of credit rating agencies on financing for sustainable development" at its 4th meeting, on 8 December 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.4).

16. The President of the Council chaired the meeting and made an opening statement.

17. The panel discussion was moderated by the Director and Chief Credit Officer, World Bank Group, Merli Baroudi.

18. The panellists were: Managing Director, Project Finance and Infrastructure Group, Moody's Investor Service, Chee Mee Hu; President, European Association of Credit Rating Agencies, Thomas Missong; Managing Director and Global Equity Portfolio Manager, UBS Global Asset Management, Bruno Bertocci; and Professor of Law, Columbia Law School, Columbia University, John C. Coffee.

19. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ethiopia and the Philippines.

20. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

21. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made closing remarks.

Chapter III

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. In accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 88 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 50/227, paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 61/16 and the annex to resolution 68/1, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 and decisions 2010/202 and 2015/205, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its 25th to 27th meetings, on 20 and 21 April 2015, on the overall theme "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda". An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.25-SR.27).

2. For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda" (E/2015/52).

3. At the 25th meeting, on 20 April, the President of the Council made an opening statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the Council.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, Ali Babacan, delivered the keynote address.

Ministerial segment on the theme "World economic situation and prospects"

6. At its 25th meeting, on 20 April, the Council held a ministerial segment on the theme "World economic situation and prospects" and heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Economic Integration and Reforms, Armenia, Vache Gabrielyan; the Minister of Finance, Colombia, Mauricio Cárdenas; the Commissioner for international cooperation and development, European Union, Neven Mimica; the Minister of Finance, Sweden, Magdalena Andersson; the Minister of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Tunisia, Yassine Ibrahim; the State Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia, Abraham Tekeste; and the President, Association of the Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists, Kazakhstan, Murat Karymsakov.

7. An interactive discussion ensued and statements were made by the representatives of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Ecuador (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Turkey and Benin (on behalf of the Least Developed Countries).

8. At the 25th meeting, on 20 April, a statement was also made by a representative of the business sector, the International Chamber of Commerce.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following intergovernmental representatives of institutional stakeholders: Vice-President of

the Trade and Development Board, UNCTAD, Luis Manuel Piantini Munnigh; Corporate Secretary and President's Special Envoy on Millennium Development Goals, the Post-2015 process, and financial development, World Bank Group, Mahmoud Mohieldin; Deputy Secretary, IMF, and Acting Secretary, International Monetary and Financial Committee, Calvin McDonald; and Deputy Director-General, WTO, Xiaozhun Yi.

10. At its 27th meeting, on 21 April, the Council continued the ministerial segment on the theme "World economic situation and prospects", chaired by the President of the Council, and heard the presentation by the Chief, World Economic Studies Division, IMF, Thomas Helbling.

11. An interactive discussion ensued and the presenter responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Colombia, Guatemala, Croatia and Austria.

12. The presenter also responded to the points raised by the Alternate Executive Director (for Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) of the World Bank, Daniel Enrique Kostzer.

Thematic debate on the theme "Current challenges and emerging opportunities for the mobilization of financial resources and their effective use for sustainable development on the road to Addis Ababa"

13. At its 26th meeting, on 20 April, the Council held a thematic debate on the theme "Current challenges and emerging opportunities for the mobilization of financial resources and their effective use for sustainable development on the road to Addis Ababa", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Vladimir Drobnjak (Croatia).

14. Presentations were made by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands, Liliane Ploumen; the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations and co-facilitator of the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, George Talbot; the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations and co-facilitator of the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, Geir Pedersen; the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mukhisa Kituyi; and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and Secretary-General of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, Wu Hongbo.

15. An interactive discussion ensued, and comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Canada, the United States, the Russian Federation and Switzerland.

16. At the 26th meeting, a statement was made by the Senior Adviser to the Executive Director for Saudi Arabia, World Bank, Aftab Qureshi.

17. A statement was also made by a representative of the business sector, Global Clearinghouse for Development Finance.

18. The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) made a statement.

19. The representative of the Society for International Development, an NGO in consultative status with the Council, also made a statement.

20. The speakers responded to comments made and questions raised during the thematic debate.

Thematic debate on the theme "Renewed global partnership for development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda"

21. At its 26th meeting, on 20 April, the Council held a thematic debate on the theme "Renewed global partnership for development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Oh Joon (Republic of Korea).

22. Presentations were made by Co-Dean of the Executive Board and Executive Director, World Bank Group, Hervé de Villeroché; the Executive Director, Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, Juan Manuel Valle Pereña; the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Magdy Martínez-Solimán; and Deputy Director, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Brenda Killen.

23. An interactive discussion ensued and comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Benin (on behalf of the Least Developed Countries), Nepal and Bangladesh.

24. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Executive Director (for Australia, Cambodia, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) of the World Bank, Sung-Soo Eun.

25. The representative of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, an NGO in consultative status with the Council, also made a statement.

26. The speakers responded to comments made and questions raised during the thematic debate.

Thematic debate on the theme "Follow-up and the way forward: enhancing the role of the Economic and Social Council"

27. At its 27th meeting, on 21 April, the Council held a thematic debate on the theme "Follow-up and the way forward: enhancing the role of the Economic and Social Council", chaired by the President of the Council.

28. Presentations were made by the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Council, María Emma Mejía Vélez; and the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Council, Oh Joon.

29. An interactive discussion ensued and the speakers responded to comments made and questions posed by the observers for Switzerland and Armenia.

30. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Corporate Secretary and President's Special Envoy on Millennium Development Goals, the post-2015 process, and financial development, World Bank Group, Mahmoud Mohieldin; the Alternate Executive Director (for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras,

Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Beatriz de Guindos Talavera; and the Executive Director (for Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) of the World Bank, Satu Leena Elina Santala.

31. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, Bread for the World and Christian Aid.

32. The speakers responded to comments made and questions raised during the thematic debate.

Conclusion of the special high-level meeting

33. At the 27th meeting, on 21 April, the President of the Council made a statement and declared closed the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD.

Chapter IV

Special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/24 and decision 2015/205, the Council held its annual special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters at its 28th and 29th meetings, on 22 April 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.28 and SR.29).

2. For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its tenth session (E/2014/45) and the report of the Secretary-General on the further strengthening of the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2015/51).

3. At its 28th meeting, on 22 April, the Vice-President of the Council, (Croatia) made an opening statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its tenth session, Armando Lara Yaffar, presented the report of the Committee to the Council.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "The role of international tax cooperation in mobilizing domestic financial resources for development"

6. At its 28th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The role of international tax cooperation in mobilizing domestic financial resources for development", moderated by the Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

7. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD, Grace Perez-Navarro; Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF, Victoria Perry; Lead Economist, Governance Global Practice, World Bank Group, Marijn Verhoeven; Executive Secretary, Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations, Panama, Márcio Verdi; and Director of Strategy and Planning, African Tax Administration Forum, South Africa, Lincoln Marais.

8. An interactive discussion ensued and the moderator as well as the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Bangladesh, Germany and the United States.

Panel discussion on the theme "Tax incentives and tax base protection issues for developing countries"

9. At its 29th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Tax incentives and tax base protection issues for developing countries", chaired by the President of the Council, and moderated by Professor of Law, School of Law, University of California/Los Angeles, Eric Zolt.

10. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF; and Lead Economist, Global Lead for Tax Policy, Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management, World Bank Group, Blanca Moreno-Dodson.

11. A statement was also made by the lead discussant, Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Philippines, Kim Jacinto-Henares.

12. An interactive discussion ensued and the moderator, the panellists and the lead discussant responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Bangladesh and Ghana.

13. Statements were also made by the representative of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations, Panama, and the Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Armando Lara Yaffar, as well as a Committee member, Stig Sollund, who also participated in the interactive discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Taxation of intellectual property rights and other intangibles: issues for developing countries"

14. At its 29th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Taxation of intellectual property rights and other intangibles: issues for developing countries", moderated by the Gerald L. Wallace Professor of Taxation, New York University, Mitchell Kane.

15. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Office-Adviser on International Tax, Central Assessment Directorate, Italian Revenue Agency, Giammarco Cottani; Group Transfer Pricing Manager, SABMiller, Vicki Bales; and Manager, Transfer Pricing (Large Business Centre), South African Revenue Service, Nishana Gosai.

16. Statements were also made by the Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, and the Executive Secretary, Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations, Panama.

Conclusion of the meeting

17. At the 29th meeting, on 22 April, the President of the Council made a statement and declared closed the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters.

Chapter V
High-level segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 67/290 and 68/1 and Council decision 2015/205, the high-level segment (agenda item 5) of the 2015 session of the Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council[1] (agenda item 5 (a)), was held at its 42nd to 49th meetings, from 6 to 10 July 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.42-SR.49).

2. In its decision 2015/203, the Council decided that the theme of its 2015 session would be "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take".

3. In its decision 2015/206, the Council decided that the theme of the thematic discussion of the high-level segment of the 2015 session would be "Strengthening and building institutions for policy integration in the post-2015 era".

4. For its consideration at the high-level segment, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take (E/2015/68);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and building institutions for policy integration in the post-2015 era (E/2015/69);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2015/56);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the discussions on the theme of the eighteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: the role of science, technology and innovation" (E/2015/78);

(e) *World Economic and Social Survey 2014/2015: MDG Lessons for Post-2015* (E/2015/50);

(f) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2015 (E/2015/73);

(g) Letter dated 1 April 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/60);

[1] The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum should be held during the high-level segment of the Council. The Council, in its decision 2015/205, decided that the forum should be held from 26 June to 8 July 2015. The proceedings of the second meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council is contained in document E/HLPF/2015/4.

(h) Letter dated 9 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/61);

(i) Letter dated 10 April 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/62);

(j) Letter dated 1 April 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/63);

(k) Statements submitted by NGOs in consultative status with the Council (E/2015/NGO/1 to E/2015/NGO/71).

5. At the 43rd meeting, on 7 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the reports of the Secretary-General under agenda items 5 (c) and 5 (d).

6. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo, also made a statement.

Opening of the high-level segment

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 6 July 2015, the high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, was opened by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

8. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Republic of Korea) made an opening statement on behalf of the President of the Council.

9. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

10. Also at the 42nd meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, addressed the Council.

11. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Executive Director, International Disability Alliance, New York office, Vladimir Cuk.

Launch of the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2015*

12. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 July, the Secretary-General addressed the Council and launched the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2015* (via video link).

13. At the same meeting, the Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg, and the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, addressed the Council (via video link).

14. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals, Jeffrey Sachs.

15. Also at the 42nd meeting, the Secretary-General made concluding remarks (via video link).

Messages from the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

16. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 July, statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, Courtenay Rattray; the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, Paul Seger; and the Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Rima Khalaf, who delivered the messages from the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, held from 26 June to 2 July.

A. Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

17. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment.

18. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (agenda item 5 (a)) should be held during the high-level segment of the Council. In its decision 2015/205, the Council decided that the high-level segment of its 2015 session should be held from 6 to 10 July 2015 and that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum should be held from 6 to 8 July 2015.

19. For the proceedings of the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum, please see the report of the forum contained in document E/HLPF/2015/4.

B. High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

20. At its 46th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a high-level policy dialogue (agenda item 5 (b)) on the topic "Headwinds in the global economy". An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.46).

21. The Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) opened the dialogue, which was moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Lenni Montiel, who made a statement.

22. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Secretary-General, UNCTAD, Mukhisa Kituyi; Deputy Managing Director, IMF, Min Zhu; Deputy Director-General, WTO, Yonov Frederick Agah; and Director, Global Practice for Macroeconomics and Fiscal Policy, World Bank Group, John Panzer.

23. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Director, Research Department, ILO, Raymond Torres, as lead discussant.

C. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take"

24. Pursuant to decision 2015/203, the Council held the annual ministerial review on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take" (agenda item 5 (c)) at its 45th to 48th meetings, from 8 to 10 July 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.45-SR.48).

25. At its 45th meeting, on 8 July, the Vice-President of the Council Mohamed Khaled Khiari (Tunisia) delivered opening remarks on behalf of the President of the Council.

26. At the same meeting, keynote addresses were made by the State Secretary for Administration and Public Service in the Federal Chancellery of Austria (on behalf of the Chancellor of Austria, Werner Faymann), Sonja Stessl; the founder of the Roza Otunbayeva Initiative, former President of Kyrgyzstan and member of the Club de Madrid, Roza Otunbayeva; the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals and Director of the Earth Institute, Columbia University, Jeffrey Sachs; and the co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Enplug and co-founder and board member of Nanoly Bioscience, Nanxi Liu.

Panel discussion on the theme "Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals for the future"

27. At its 46th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals for the future", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), who made a statement.

28. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina and member of the Club de Madrid, Zlatko Lagumdžija.

29. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP, Magdy Martínez-Solimán; Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development Programme, Brookings Institute, and Senior Fellow, United Nations Foundation, John W. McArthur; and youth leader for Women Deliver, education spokesperson for Moremi Africa and member of the Global Civil Society Advisory Group of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Woman (UN-Women), Vivian Onano.

30. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists and keynote speaker responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of South Africa and Palau.

31. The representatives of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Partners in Population and Development also participated in the discussion.

32. The Chair and moderator (Republic of Korea) also made comments and posed questions.

Dialogue with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Managing the transition to the sustainable development goals: what it will take at the regional level"

33. At its 47th (parallel) meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a dialogue with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Managing the transition to the sustainable development goals: what it will take at the regional level", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) and moderated by the Director of the Diplomatic Academy of Chile and former Director-General of ILO, Juan Somavia.

34. Following the introductory statements by the Chair and the moderator, presentations were made by the Executive Secretary, ESCWA, Rima Khalaf; the Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Shamshad Akhtar; the Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Alicia Bárcena; the Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe, Christian Friis Bach; and the Deputy Executive Secretary for Knowledge Generation, Economic Commission for Africa, Abdalla Hamdok.

35. The Executive Secretaries engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the Russian Federation, Guatemala, Mexico and Kyrgyzstan.

36. The moderator made a statement and summarized the discussion.

37. The Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) also made a statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Implementing a post-2015 development agenda that works for the least developed countries"

38. At the parallel meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Implementing a post-2015 development agenda that works for the least developed countries", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

39. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the President of the Republic of Liberia, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

40. A statement was also made by the moderator of the panel discussion, independent broadcast journalist, former spokesperson for the Secretary-General and former director, Radio Haiti-Inter, Michèle Montas.

41. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Gyan Chandra Acharya, and Chair and President of the International Intellectual Property Institute and member, High-Level Panel on Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, Bruce Lehman.

42. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Colombia.

43. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific also participated in the discussion.

Voluntary national presentations: Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Philippines and Zambia

44. At its 48th meeting, on 10 July, the Council heard voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), who made a statement. The discussions were moderated by the Director of Media Strategy, Climate Nexus, Michael Shank, who also made a statement.

45. A presentation was made by the Vice-Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan, Damira Niyazalieva. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Turkey, as reviewers of the presentation.

46. A presentation was made by the State Secretary, Ministry of Finance of Mongolia, Gantsogt Khurelbaatar. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Switzerland, Japan and Germany, as reviewers of the presentation.

47. A presentation was made by the Socioeconomic Planning Secretary of the Philippines, Arsenio M. Balisacan. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of the United States, Malaysia and Spain, as reviewers of the presentation, as well as by the representative of Indonesia.

48. A presentation was made by the Deputy Minister of Finance of Zambia, Christopher Mvunga. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of the United States and Sweden, as reviewers of the presentation, as well as by the representative of the Bahamas.

49. The presenters responded to comments made and questions raised by the reviewers, as well as by the moderator and the representatives of Indonesia and the Bahamas.

50. The moderator summarized the highlights of the discussion.

D. Thematic discussion on the theme "Strengthening and building institutions for policy integration in the post-2015 era"

51. Pursuant to decision 2015/206, the Council held a thematic discussion on the theme "Strengthening and building institutions for policy integration in the post-2015 era" (agenda item 5 (d)) at its 49th meeting, on 10 July. The discussion was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.49).

52. At the 49th meeting, on 10 July, the former interim Prime Minister of Libya and member of the Club de Madrid, Abdurrahim El-Keib, delivered a keynote address.

53. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the President, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Saber Chowdhury; the Director and Chief Executive Officer, National Insurance Board of the Bahamas and Vice-Chair, United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration, Rowena Bethel; and the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Thomas Gass.

54. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists and keynote speaker responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of South Africa and Germany.

55. A statement was also made by the Chair and moderator (Croatia).

E. General debate of the high-level segment

56. At its 43rd and 44th meetings, on 7 and 8 July, as well as at the meeting held in parallel to its 47th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a general debate open to all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies, as well as NGOs in consultative status with the Council and the major groups and other relevant stakeholders. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.43-SR.44 and SR.47A).

57. At its 43rd meeting, on 7 July, the Council began the general debate and heard statements by the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Kingsley Mamabolo; the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development of Belize (on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)), Lisel Alamilla; the European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (on behalf of the European Union), Karmenu Vella; the representative of Rwanda (on behalf of the group of African States); the Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Ahmed Sareer; the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations (on behalf of the Group of 15), Rohan Perera; the Permanent Representative of Tonga to the United Nations (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Mahe'Uli'uli Sandhurst Tupouniua; the Minister of the Environment, Community and Local Government of Ireland, Alan Kelly; the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus, Nicos Kouyialis; the Minister of Social Development of Bahrain, Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh; the Minister of Environment of Romania, Gratiela Leocadia Gavrilescu; the Minister of Social Development of Honduras, Ricardo Cardona; the Minister of the Advancement of Women and Gender of Burkina Faso, Bibiane Ouedraogo-Boni; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Gennady M. Gatilov; the Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Land and Sea of Italy, Silvia Velo; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Martin Tlapa; the Deputy Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Joško Klisović; the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Endah Murniningtyas; the Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Riikka Laatu; the Head of delegation and Director, Strategy Unit, Government Office of Estonia, Margus Sarapuu; the representative of Thailand; and the Assistant Director-General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Pio Wennubst.

58. At its 44th meeting, on 8 July, the Council continued its general debate and heard statements by the Vice-Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan, Damira Niyazalieva; the Vice-Minister of Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of Panama, María Luisa Navarro; the Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of Germany, Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter; the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan,

Kazuyuki Nakane; the Director-General for Environment and Sustainable Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peiman Seadat; the Special Coordinator for the Post-2015 Development Agenda of the United States, Tony Pipa; the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, Rohan Perera; the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations, Ibrahim Omar Dabbashi; the Permanent Representative of Lesotho to the United Nations, Kelebone Maope; the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Kairat Abdrakhmanov; the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, Abulkalam Abdul Momen; the Head of Environment and Sustainable Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Mohamed Khalil; the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, Charles T. Ntwaagae; the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, Ib Petersen; the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, Ron Prosor; the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations, María Emma Mejía Vélez; the Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations, Isabelle Picco; the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations, Nguyen Phuong Nga; the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, François Delattre; the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, Asoke Kumar Mukerji; the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations, Gonzalo Koncke; the Deputy Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations, Wang Min; the Permanent Representative of San Marino to the United Nations, Daniele Bodini; the Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari; the representative of the United Kingdom; the representative of Brazil; the representative of Australia; and the representative of Sweden.

59. At the same meeting, on 8 July, a statement was made by the President of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, Evgeny Velikhov. The Association is an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Council.

60. At the meeting held in parallel to its 47th meeting, on 9 July, the Council continued the general debate and heard the statements by the Deputy Minister of Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Shin Dong-ik; the Deputy Minister of Finance of Zambia, Christopher Mvunga; a member of Congress of Argentina, Mario Néstor Oporto; the Socioeconomic Planning Secretary of the Philippines; and the representative of Ukraine.

61. At the 47th meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the League of Arab States.

62. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Telecommunication Union, UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

63. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of stakeholders of the internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities as well as the representatives of the following major groups: local authorities; non-governmental organizations; and women.

64. Also at the 47th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following NGOs in consultative status with the Council: Action aides aux familles démunies; Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute; CLIPSAS; Corporativa de Fundaciones; Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International; Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi; Global

Foundation for Democracy and Development; International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation; International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment; International Federation for Home Economics; International Federation of University Women; Legião da Boa Vontade; Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil; Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer; Soroptimist International; World Federation for Mental Health; and World Jewellery Confederation.

65. At the same meeting, a statement in the exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Israel (E/2015/SR.47A).

F. Ministerial declaration

66. At the 45th meeting, on 8 July, the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) made a statement, during the course of which he introduced the draft ministerial declaration contained in document E/2015/L.19-E/HLPF/2015/L.2 that had been submitted by the President of the Council and that had been adopted earlier (8 July, 16th meeting) by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council prior to the conclusion of its session. See chap. VI, para. 4.

67. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2015 session of the Council on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take" (E/HLS/2015/1) (E/2015/SR.45). The text of the ministerial declaration adopted on 8 July by the forum (16th meeting) and subsequently by the Council (45th meeting) read as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take"

Ministerial declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the high-level political forum on sustainable development after 2015

We the Ministers, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Recall General Assembly resolutions 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, 67/290 of 9 July 2013 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 and 69/214 of 19 December 2014 on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

2. Have considered the themes of the high-level segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council, "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it

will take", and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, "Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the high-level political forum on sustainable development after 2015";

3. Welcome what has been achieved through implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, which have provided a common vision and contributed to remarkable progress and significant and substantial advances in meeting several of the targets relating to the Goals, as well as the progress made in the ongoing processes for the upcoming third International Conference on Financing for Development and the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda;

4. Are committed to establishing a strong, universal, ambitious, inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda that will build on the foundations laid and experiences gained during the Millennium Development Goals process, complete the unfinished business and respond to new challenges;

5. Request the President of the Economic and Social Council, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, to issue summaries of the discussions held at the high-level segment and the high-level political forum as a contribution to the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda.

Conclusion of the high-level segment

68. At the 49th meeting, on 10 July, the Secretary-General addressed the Council.

69. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) delivered closing remarks on behalf of the President of the Council (Austria) and declared the high-level segment of the 2015 session of the Council closed.

Chapter VI

High-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 6) should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. The Assembly also decided, in its resolution 68/1, that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be included in the high-level segment of the Council.

2. The Council, in its decision 2015/205, decided that the forum would be held from 26 June to 8 July 2015. The Council also decided that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum should be held from 6 to 8 July 2015.

3. The proceedings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council are contained in the report of the second meeting of the forum (E/HLPF/2015/4).

Ministerial declaration

4. On 8 July 2015 (16th meeting), the high-level political forum, following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia), adopted its draft ministerial declaration on the theme "Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the high-level political forum on sustainable development after 2015", as contained in document E/2015/L.19-E/HLPF/2015/L.2, submitted by the President of the Council. For the text of the ministerial declaration, see chapter V, paragraph 67.

Chapter VII
Operational activities for development segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Economic and Social Council decision 2015/205, the Council held the operational activities segment of its 2015 session from 23 to 25 February 2015.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

2. The Council considered agenda item 7 (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) at its 9th to 13th and 41st meetings, from 23 to 25 February, and on 29 June 2015. The Council considered agenda item 7 (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council) at its 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th meetings, from 23 to 25 February; agenda item 7 (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme) at its 11th to 13th and 41st meetings, on 24 and 25 February and 29 June; and agenda item 7 (c) (South-South cooperation for development) at its 12th and 13th meetings, on 24 and 25 February. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.9-SR.13 and E/2015/SR.41).

3. At the 9th meeting, on 23 February, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) opened the operational activities segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

5. At the 10th meeting, on 23 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under agenda item 7 (a).

6. At the 13th meeting, on 25 February, the President of the Council made a statement and summarized the key messages from the operational activities segment.

7. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council agreed to temporarily adjourn the operational activities segment.

8. At the 41st meeting, on 29 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement and resumed the operational activities segment.

Action taken by the Council

9. Under agenda item 7, the Council adopted resolution 2015/15.

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

10. At its 13th meeting, on 25 February, the representative of South Africa introduced and orally revised a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2015/L.3), submitted by South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The oral revision was as follows: the words "including through the appointment of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on South-South Cooperation" were deleted from operative paragraph 26 (E/2015/SR.13). The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 67/226 of 21 December 2012, 68/229 of 20 December 2013 and 69/238 of 19 December 2014 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2013/5 of 12 July 2013 and 2014/14 of 14 July 2014, in which key system-wide policy orientations were established for development cooperation at both the Headquarters and the country levels,

Reaffirming the importance of the timely and full implementation of the system-wide policy orientations established in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Recalling the critical role of the Council in providing coordination, monitoring and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented in a full and timely manner on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 65/285 of 29 June 2011, 67/226 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013,

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Recognizing the importance and the catalytic role of predictable official development assistance for international development,

Introduction

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial

comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[1]

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and all relevant entities, to improve the monitoring and reporting framework for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to make it more comprehensive and coherent;

3. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to make every effort to continue to improve monitoring and data collection methods with a view to contributing towards further enhancement of the analytical quality of the report of the Secretary-General on operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the United Nations development system to provide quality inputs and appropriate updates to the report of the Secretary-General with a view to continuing to improve high-quality analytical reporting on the operational activities for development, while stressing the need to minimize transaction costs associated with reporting;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to further improve the analytical and evidence-based quality of the report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including by addressing challenges and presenting options for enhancing the implementation of system-wide mandates of the review;

6. *Expresses regret* that the United Nations Development Group and the High-level Committee on Management have not fully aligned their efforts to monitor the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and aligned their work in the area of operational activities for development with the review, and calls upon the Secretary-General in this regard to include in his report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review the challenges that have been faced by the Development Group and the High-level Committee in pursuing such efforts;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations funds and programmes that have not already done so to consolidate their annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review within their reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans;

8. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to improve the quality of their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Reiterates its encouragement* to entities of the United Nations development system with operational activities for development that have not done so to fully align their strategic plans and their strategic planning and budgeting cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, taking into account their respective mandates;

[1] A/70/62-E/2015/4.

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

10. *Reiterates* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard reaffirms the need for the organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources and to report to the Council in 2016, as part of their regular reporting, on the measures taken to address this imbalance;

11. *Notes* that the majority of the increase in funding for the United Nations development system between 1998 and 2013 was in the form of non-core resources, resulting in an imbalance between core and non-core resources, and notes with concern that the percentage of core resources in the overall funding for operational activities continued to decline, representing only 25 per cent in 2013;

12. *Also notes* that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of the United Nations development system and complement core resources in supporting operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources, while noting the need to make non-core resources more flexible and better aligned with strategic plans and national priorities and recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources;

13. *Recognizes* that non-core resources pose challenges, in particular restricted earmarked funding such as single-donor project-specific funding, by potentially increasing transaction costs, fragmentation, competition and overlap among entities and providing disincentives for pursuing an Organization-wide focus, strategic positioning and coherence and may also potentially distort programme priorities regulated by intergovernmental bodies and processes;

14. *Recalls* the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 with respect to taking concrete measures to broaden the donor base, and requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and encourages the specialized agencies, to report annually to their governing bodies on concrete measures taken to broaden the donor base and increase the number of countries and other partners making contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;

15. *Expresses its regret* that the mandate contained in General Assembly resolutions 67/226 and 68/229 with respect to the critical mass of core resources was not fulfilled, while noting the adoption in 2014 by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services of decisions 2014/24 and 2014/25 and the adoption by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund of decision 2014/17, in which they noted common principles for the concept of critical mass of resources and core resources as developed by United Nations funds and programmes and requested the funds and programmes to develop and present resource mobilization strategies for the consideration of their executive boards in 2015;

16. *Stresses* the need to avoid the use of core/regular resources to subsidize non-core/extrabudgetary financed activities, and reaffirms that the

guiding principle governing the financing of all non-programme costs should be based on full cost recovery, proportionally, from core and non-core funding sources;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the organization by executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes of structured dialogues with Member States during 2014 on how to finance the development results agreed in the strategic planning cycle of the respective entities, and in this regard requests the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to organize such structured dialogues on an annual basis, with a view to making non-core resources more predictable and less restricted/earmarked, broadening the donor base and improving the adequacy and predictability of resource flows;

18. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure that available and projected core and non-core resources are consolidated within an integrated budgetary framework, based on the priorities of their respective strategic plans, and encourages all agencies that have not already done so to develop such integrated frameworks in their next budget cycle;

Contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations to national capacity development and development effectiveness

19. *Expresses its concern* that the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2013/5 and 2014/14 with respect to the request to the United Nations development system to develop, for the consideration of Member States, a common approach for measuring progress in capacity development, including measures to ensure sustainability, as well as specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to design, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacity to achieve national development goals and strategies was not fulfilled, and requests the Secretary-General to include, in his report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016, comprehensive and evidence-based proposals in this regard;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to the Council in 2016, in consultation with Member States, information on steps taken by entities of the United Nations development system to strengthen and use national capacities and to make proposals to address any obstacles;

21. *Requests* the funds and programmes of the United Nations development system, and invites the specialized agencies, to consider the findings and observations related to national capacity gaps repeatedly highlighted by programme countries to be addressed through the work of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including through the strengthening and use of national capacities, and to report to their governing bodies in 2016 with recommendations for implementation in this regard;

Poverty eradication

22. *Welcomes* the integration of poverty eradication, as the overarching priority, into the strategic plans of some United Nations system organizations, in accordance with their mandates;

23. *Reaffirms* the call by the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 67/226, for the organizations of the United Nations development system to assign the highest priority to the eradication of poverty, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes to include in their regular reporting to the Council information on steps taken, in accordance with their mandates, on the scaling up of efforts to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger, sharing of good practices, lessons learned, strategies, programmes and policies, inter alia, capacity-building, employment generation, education, vocational training, rural development and the mobilization of resources, which aim at achieving poverty eradication and promoting the active participation of those living in poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies;

South-South cooperation

24. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

25. *Recalls* the requests contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on strengthening South-South cooperation, notes in this regard the progress made by some entities of the United Nations development system in mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation into their key policies, strategic frameworks, operational activities and budgets, and welcomes the recommendations and measures, as set out in decision 18/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation,[2] to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation, including through improved allocation of resources across the United Nations development system, including the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;

26. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the request contained in General Assembly resolution 69/239 of 19 December 2014 to the Secretary-General, noting that further deliberation by Member States on the options presented in his report on measures to further strengthen the Office for South-South Cooperation will be required before a decision is taken on the idea of separating the Office for South-South Cooperation as operationally autonomous from the United Nations Development Programme, to present, as part of his comprehensive report to the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its intersessional session to be held in 2015, in consultation with Member States, the Office for South-South Cooperation and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive proposal on upscaling the Office in financial, human and budgetary terms under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme, and at the same time recommending specific contributions of the United Nations Development Programme under such a change;

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/69/39), chap. I.

27. *Also welcomes* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 69/239 to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to establish a more formalized and strengthened inter-agency mechanism coordinated by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, with a view to encouraging joint support to South-South and triangular initiatives, as well as sharing information on development activities and results achieved by various organizations through their respective business models in support of South-South and triangular cooperation, its call upon the United Nations development system to designate representational focal points to join the mechanism and its request to the Administrator to give the Office for South-South Cooperation the opportunity to be represented more regularly in strategic and coordination mechanisms of the Development Group when matters affecting South-South and triangular cooperation are being discussed;

28. *Requests*, in this regard, that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, convene extensive consultations of its task team on South-South and triangular cooperation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders during 2015 and present the assessment of the task team for the consideration of the Council during its operational activities segment in 2016;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, to present, as part of his report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016, recommendations based on a thorough analysis of obstacles to and incentives for the scaling up of United Nations support for South-South cooperation as well as the Office for South-South Cooperation, including lessons learned from the implementation of successful South-South cooperation projects and programmes;

30. *Calls upon* the funds, programmes and agencies that have not done so to undertake evaluations and assessments of South-South cooperation with a view to informing their institutional policies and strategies and to ensuring that the solutions and expertise of the South are integrated in the United Nations operational activities in an effective and efficient manner;

31. *Reaffirms* the call in paragraph 77 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 for all countries in a position to do so, as well as other stakeholders, to increase their support for South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, especially by providing technical assistance and mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes to clarify for Member States, as part of their regular briefings, the role of all stakeholders and the action taken so far by such entities in this regard;

32. *Recalls* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to the heads of the specialized agencies, the United Nations funds and programmes and regional commissions to pay special attention to the implementation of South-South cooperation projects, including those managed or supported by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and requests the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting to the Council, to provide an update on progress in this regard;

Transition from relief to development

33. *Reaffirms* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to the United Nations development system to accelerate progress in deepening coordination between Secretariat entities and members of the United Nations development system, inter alia, through the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments and processes and business practices, with a view to providing effective, efficient and responsive support to national efforts in countries in transition from relief to development, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his regular reporting to the Council comprehensive and evidence-based updates on progress in this regard;

34. *Notes* the approval of the policy on integrated assessment and planning and the policy on United Nations transitions in the context of mission drawdown or withdrawal, and requests the Secretary-General to properly inform and seek views of Member States on the implementation and review of these policies;

35. *Takes note with appreciation* of the increased coordination between the United Nations country teams and the Bretton Woods institutions in countries in transition from relief to development, and calls upon the country teams to strengthen such coordination at the strategic level, including joint assessments, planning and results frameworks, funding mechanisms and staff secondment;

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

36. *Expresses its concern* over the lack of transparency with regard to the reporting received from the United Nations system at the country level, and in this regard requests the United Nations development system to ensure that regular reporting on the results achieved by the system is provided to the Governments of programme countries at least twice in one cycle of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or the common planning framework in the specific case of the standard operating procedures for countries adopting the "Delivering as one" approach;

37. *Requests* the United Nations development system to ensure that reports to the Governments of programme countries are structured around the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or common planning framework outcomes, are linked to national development results and inform the Governments of programme countries of the results achieved by the United Nations country team as a whole, and requests the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting to the Council, to provide an update on progress in this regard;

38. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to improve the balance of effective and efficient reporting on contributions to national results, to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or common planning framework outcomes and to the strategic plan outcomes of individual agencies, including through the possible introduction, in consultation with Member States, of a system-wide template for the United Nations country results report, and requests the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting to the Council, to provide an update on progress in this regard;

Resident coordinator system

39. *Notes with appreciation* progress achieved in implementing the cost-sharing agreement for the resident coordinator system, notes the funding gap expected for the resident coordinator system for 2015, in this regard requests entities of the United Nations development system that have not already done so to take appropriate actions to implement the agreement, subject to the approval of their governing bodies and without impacting programme delivery, including by paying their contribution in full, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to include in his regular reporting to the Council updates on agency-specific progress in this regard;

40. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving diversification in the composition of the resident coordinator system in terms of geographical distribution and gender, also reaffirms the importance of the participation of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on an equal footing in the resident coordinator system, requests the Secretary-General to make every effort in this regard to ensure the full application of these principles in the appointment of resident coordinators, encourages all agencies to nominate qualified candidates for the Resident Coordinator Assessment Centre, and requests the United Nations development system to continue to identify solutions in order to strengthen its ability to efficiently recruit and deploy appropriately senior and experienced resident coordinators who meet the highest standards of integrity;

"Delivering as one"

41. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to take appropriate action to fully and coherently implement the standard operating procedures for countries adopting the "Delivering as one" approach on a voluntary basis, including the United Nations Development Group plan of action for Headquarters, and to report annually on progress in this regard at the annual meeting of their respective governing bodies;

42. *Recognizes* that pooled funding mechanisms are important tools in advancing "Delivering as one" in countries wishing to adopt this approach, and encourages donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to prioritize the use of such mechanisms in order to maximize the impact of the "Delivering as one" reforms in those countries;

Simplification and harmonization of business practices

43. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to present comprehensive joint action plans for the simplification and harmonization of business practices to their respective executive boards in 2015, and invites the United Nations funds and programmes to undertake a thorough review of progress in the simplification and harmonization of business practices;

44. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes to present an update to their respective executive boards, in 2015, on progress made in following up the proposal on the common definition of operating costs and a common and standardized system of cost control, paying due attention to their

different business models, with a view to taking a decision on this issue in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2016, as part of his regular reporting, on the achievement of the full system-wide interoperability of enterprise resource planning systems in 2016 in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

46. *Notes* that some entities of the United Nations development system are establishing agency-specific service centres, and in this regard calls upon all relevant members of the system to participate in the establishment of the common service centres, with the intent that such centres provide long-term and system-wide cost savings and ensure higher quality, more effective and cost-efficient support services in all programme countries;

47. *Recognizes* that it is essential to ensure that United Nations country teams are made accountable for the design and implementation of business operations strategies, including common United Nations service centres, that are harmonized, cost-efficient and tailored to their country-specific requirements;

Results-based management

48. *Requests* the United Nations development system, in the context of reporting on its performance to Governments of programme countries, to develop common approaches and definitions with regard to measuring results and common indicators, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders involved, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to update the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2016, as part of his regular reporting;

49. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to engage in substantive and substantial dialogue with national Governments on how results at the national level are defined, measured and reported on, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to update the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2016 as part of his regular reporting;

Evaluation of operational activities for development

50. *Recalls* the policy for the independent system-wide evaluation of United Nations operational activities for development, in this regard reaffirms the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 68/229 that two pilot independent system-wide evaluations should be conducted in 2014 on the themes set out therein, subject to the provision and availability of extrabudgetary resources, as outlined in the policy, notes with concern the lack of progress in this regard, reiterates its invitation to countries in a position to do so to contribute additional extrabudgetary resources for the effective and accelerated implementation of the evaluations in 2015, and requests the interim coordination mechanism for system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system to provide an update to the Council on progress in the implementation of the evaluations at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2015;

Follow-up

51. *Requests* all entities of the United Nations development system to take the post-2015 development agenda, once adopted, fully into account in the context of midterm reviews and, in order to ensure consistency and alignment with the agenda, in the elaboration of strategic plans and frameworks;

52. *Recognizes* the need to review the composition and functioning of the governing structures of the United Nations funds and programmes, in this regard recalls General Assembly resolution 69/238, and calls for early reforms of those governance structures;

53. *Welcomes* the dialogues held by the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2014 regarding the role of the United Nations development system in the changing development landscape and the need to align the United Nations system to address emerging challenges, in this regard reaffirms the decision of the Council to convene a transparent and inclusive dialogue involving Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system, with a view to tackling the interlinkages between the alignment of functions, funding practices and governance structures of the United Nations funds and programmes, including early reform of their composition and functioning, the capacity and impact of the United Nations development system, partnership approaches and organizational arrangements, within the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and looks forward to these discussions being reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration and action by Member States during the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016, with a view to fulfilling the role of the General Assembly in establishing key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities for the United Nations development system.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 29 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2015/L.16), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2015/L.3, as orally revised.

12. At the same meeting, following the statement by the facilitator of the draft resolution (Colombia), a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (E/2015/SR.41).

13. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2015/L.16. See Council resolution 2015/15.

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2015/L.16, draft resolution E/2015/L.3, as orally revised, was withdrawn by its sponsors.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

15. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/70/62-E/2015/4).

Special briefing on the theme "Key policy messages from the Economic and Social Council dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the post-2015 era"

16. At the 9th meeting, on 23 February, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement on the outcome of the dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the post-2015 era (E/2015/SR.9).

Panel discussion on the theme "The longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the post-2015 development agenda"

17. At its 9th meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the post-2015 development agenda". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) and moderated by the Senior Fellow and Associate Director, Center on International Cooperation, New York University, David Steven.

18. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany, Thomas Silberhorn; Minister of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire, Albert Toikeusse (via video link); Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, Courtenay Rattray; and Deputy Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Koki Muli Grignon.

19. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of CARICOM), Switzerland, China, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the observers for Luxembourg and Mexico.

Panel discussion on the theme "How to ensure coherence in the funding of operational activities of the United Nations system for the effective realization of the post-2015 development agenda"

20. At its 10th meeting, on 23 February, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "How to ensure coherence in the funding of operational activities of the United Nations system for the effective realization of the post-2015 development agenda". The panel discussion was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

21. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Vice-Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kikeo Chanthaboury; Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, George Wilfred Talbot; and Policy Director for United Nations Operational Activities, Department for United Nations and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, Berit Fladby.

22. A statement was also made by the discussant, the Director, Division for Public Partnerships, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Olav Kjørven.

Panel discussion on the theme "Effectiveness of United Nations system support for national capacity development"

23. At its 13th meeting, on 25 February, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Effectiveness of United Nations system support for national capacity development". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) and moderated by the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of Management, UNDP, Jens Wandel.

24. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Executive Secretary, ECA, Carlos Lopes (via video link), who also responded to a question raised by the representative of the United States.

25. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Vice-Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao People's Democratic Republic; Director, International Development Cooperation, State Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, Indonesia, Tubagus Achmad Choesni; Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, Thomas Gass; and Director, United Nations System Staff College, Jafar Javan.

26. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the observer for Norway and made concluding remarks.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme

27. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2014 (E/2014/34/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2014 (E/2014/35);

(c) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2014 (E/2015/36);

(d) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2014 (E/2015/47).

Dialogue with the Executive Heads of United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "Fit-for-purpose in the post-2015 era: which quadrennial comprehensive policy review-mandated actions require accelerated and/or scaled-up implementation if the United Nations development system is to be ready for the challenges of the post-2015 development agenda?"

28. At its 11th meeting, on 24 February, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Heads of United Nations funds and programmes on the theme "Fit-for-purpose in the post-2015 era: which quadrennial comprehensive policy review-mandated actions require accelerated and/or scaled-up implementation if the United Nations development system is to be ready for the challenges of the post-2015 development agenda?" The dialogue was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

29. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Chair, United Nations Development Group, and Administrator, UNDP, Helen Clark; Executive Director, UNICEF, Anthony Lake; Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Babatunde Osotimehin (via video link); Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women, Lakshmi Puri; and Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme, Amir Mahmoud Abdulla.

30. A statement was also made by the discussant, the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations and President, Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, Fernando Carrera Castro.

31. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Japan, Colombia, Switzerland, Panama, Sweden, Australia and Brazil, as well as by the observers for Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Action taken by the Council

32. Under agenda item 7 (b), the Council adopted decision 2015/219.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

33. At its 41st meeting, on 29 June, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Colombia), the Council took note of the documents listed in paragraph 27, above (E/2015/SR.41). See Council decision 2015/219.

C. South-South cooperation for development

34. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 7 (c).

Panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities and challenges to mainstream South-South cooperation by the United Nations development system in order to maximize its impact on national capacity development"

35. At its 12th meeting, on 24 February, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities and challenges to mainstream South-South cooperation by the United Nations development system in order to maximize its impact on national capacity development". The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) and moderated by the Director, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and Secretary-General's Envoy on South-South Cooperation, Yiping Zhou.

36. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: United Nations Resident Coordinator, Brazil, Jorge Chediek; Deputy Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Koki Muli Grignon; and Director, International Development Cooperation, State Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS, Indonesia.

37. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, the United Kingdom and Japan, as well as by the observer for Mexico.

D. Dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system

38. Pursuant to its resolution 2014/14, the Council convened a transparent and inclusive dialogue involving Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system, taking into account the post-2015 development agenda, including the interlinkages between the alignment of functions, funding practices, governance structures, capacity and impact of the United Nations development system, partnership approaches and organizational arrangements.

39. The Council held the dialogue at its 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 34th meetings, on 15 December 2014, 30 January, 23 February and 9 June 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.5-SR.6, SR.8-SR.9 and SR.34).

40. At the 5th meeting, on 15 December 2014, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) opened the dialogue and made a statement.

41. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs also made a statement.

42. At the 8th meeting, on 30 January, the Chair, United Nations Development Group and Administrator, UNDP, addressed the Council and responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Guatemala, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Japan, Sweden and Honduras.

43. The observer for the European Union also made a statement.

44. At the 9th meeting, on 23 February, the Vice-President (Colombia) briefed the Council on the key policy messages from the dialogue (E/2015/SR.9).

45. At the 34th meeting, on 9 June, the Vice-President (Colombia) informed the Council on the progress made in the dialogue, after which statements were made by the representatives of Guatemala, Brazil, China, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, Switzerland, France, Sweden, Australia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Argentina, as well as by the observers for Indonesia, Norway and Ethiopia (E/2015/SR.34).

46. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination.

Panel discussion on the theme "What are the key issues and how to explore the linkages between the alignment of the functions, funding practices, governance structures, capacity and impact, partnership approaches and organizational arrangements?"

47. At its 5th meeting, on 15 December 2014, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "What are the key issues and how to explore the linkages between the alignment of the functions, funding practices, governance structures, capacity and impact, partnership approaches and organizational arrangements?" The dialogue was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

48. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Senior Adviser, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Bruce Jenks, and Board member, Center for International Forestry Research, Bisrat Aklilu.

49. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: the Chair, Advisory Group, United Nations Development Group and Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA, Anne-Birgitte Albrectsen; the Vice-Chair, United Nations High-level Committee on Programmes and Special Representative to the United Nations and Director, ILO office in New York, Jane Stewart; and the Vice-Chair, United Nations High-level Committee on Management and Deputy Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Jan Beagle.

50. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists and lead discussants responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Guatemala, Indonesia, the United States, Germany, Brazil and China, as well as by the observers for Norway and Costa Rica.

51. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "How can the United Nations system address these issues and become more effective, efficient and have a greater impact?"

52. At its 6th meeting, on 15 December 2014, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "How can the United Nations system address these issues and become more effective, efficient and have a greater impact?" The dialogue was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

53. At the same meeting, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning addressed the Council.

54. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations, Peter Thomson; Assistant Director-General and Head of the Global Cooperation Department, Swiss Agency for

Development and Cooperation; United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mozambique, Jennifer Topping; and Chair of the Board, Global Policy Forum, Barbara Adams.

55. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Canada, Brazil, the United States, Sweden, the Sudan and Guatemala, as well as by the observers for Belgium, Mozambique, Pakistan, Norway and Viet Nam.

Panel discussion on the theme "Longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system taking into account the post-2015 development agenda: country-level perspectives"

56. At its 8th meeting, on 30 January, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system taking into account the post-2015 development agenda: country-level perspectives". The dialogue was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia).

57. Following the statement by the Chair and moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations, Paulina María Franceschi Navarro; Chief Director, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Government of Ghana, Mahama Samuel Tara; Director, United Nations Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia, Admasu Nebebe Gedamu; and Head, Department of Ethnic and Religious Policies and Interaction with Civil Society, Office of the President of Kyrgyzstan, Mira Karybaeva.

58. Statements were made by the following lead discussants: the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations, Ferit Hoxha; the Permanent Representative of Timor-Leste to the United Nations, Sofia Mesquita Borges; and the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations, Nguyen Phuong Nga.

59. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Argentina, Kazakhstan, Australia (also on behalf of Canada) and China.

Panel discussion on the theme "The longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the post-2015 development agenda"

60. At the 9th meeting, on 23 February, following a special briefing by the Vice-President (Colombia) on the key policy messages from the dialogue, the Council held a panel discussion on "The longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the post-2015 development agenda".

61. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) and moderated by the Senior Fellow and Associate Director, Center on International Cooperation, New York University, David Steven.

62. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany, Thomas Silberhorn; Minister of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire, Albert Toikeusse (via video link); Permanent

Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, Courtenay Rattray; and Deputy Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Koki Muli Grignon.

63. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of CARICOM), Switzerland, China, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as by the observers for Luxembourg and Mexico.

Conclusion of the segment

64. At the 41st meeting, on 29 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement and declared closed the operational activities segment of the 2015 session of the Council.

Chapter VIII
Integration segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Economic and Social Council decision 2015/205, the Council held the integration segment of its 2015 session from 30 March to 1 April 2015. In accordance with Council decision 2015/204, the theme of the segment was "Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all".

Integration segment

2. The Council considered agenda item 8 (Integration segment) at its 15th to 20th meetings, from 30 March to 1 April 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.15-SR.20).

3. At the 15th meeting, on 30 March, the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) opened the integration segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Acting President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations, Einar Gunnarsson, delivered the statement by the President of the General Assembly.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Council.

6. Also at the 15th meeting, keynote addresses were made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Jakaya Kikwete; the Prime Minister of the Bahamas and Chair of CARICOM, Perry Gladstone Christie; and the Prime Minister of Sweden, Stefan Löfven.

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation, Sharan Burrow, and the President, International Organization of Employers, Daniel Funes de Rioja.

8. At the 16th meeting, on 30 March, the Minister of Manpower, Indonesia, Hanif Dhakiri, made a statement and reported on the country-level consultations on achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all, which was held in Jakarta in February 2014.

9. At the same meeting, the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Council made a statement on the Latin America and the Caribbean preparatory meeting on decent work, climate change and sustainable development that was held in Lima in October 2014.

10. At the 17th meeting, on 31 March, statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations and Chair, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions of the Commission for Social Development, Simona-Mirela Miculescu, and the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations and Chair, sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota.

Panel discussion on the theme "The 'big think' on jobs and growth"

11. At its 15th meeting, on 30 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The 'big think' on jobs and growth", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) and moderated by television journalist Richard Quest. The panellists included the European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, Marianne Thyssen; the Director-General, ILO, Guy Ryder; the Deputy Managing Director, IMF, Min Zhu; and Nobel Laureate and Professor of Economics, Columbia University, New York, Joseph Stiglitz.

12. During the interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Germany, South Africa, Japan, Finland, Trinidad and Tobago, Sweden and Argentina, as well as by the observers for Viet Nam and Norway.

13. The representatives of the International Trade Union Confederation and the Gray Panthers, NGOs in consultative status with the Council, participated in the discussion.

14. The representative of UNI Global Union also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Mind the gap: how widening inequalities undermine development"

15. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Mind the gap: how widening inequalities undermine development", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by journalist Matthew Bishop.

16. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mexico, Alfonso Navarrete Prida; Vice-Minister, Human Resources and Social Security, China, Hu Xiaoyi; General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation, Sharan Burrow; and Professor of Economics, University of Vermont, Stephanie Seguino.

17. The representative of the Gray Panthers made comments and posed a question to which the panellists responded.

Panel discussion on the theme "Voices from the real economy"

18. At its 16th meeting, on 30 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Voices from the real economy", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by the Director of Media Strategy, Climate Nexus and Senior Fellow, JustJobs Network, Michael Shank.

19. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Mayor of Durban, South Africa, Nomvuzo Shabalala; Director of the Self Employed Women's Association Bharat, Sanjay Kumar; the community leader and member, Administrative Board of Rural Water Supply, Ngäbe-Buglé indigenous territory, Ño-Kribo region, Panama, Vicenta Trotman; and Executive Director, United States Overseas Cooperative Development Council, Paul Hazen.

20. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Argentina.

Panel discussion on the theme "Solutions to climate change: growing decent jobs"

21. At its 17th meeting, on 31 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Solutions to climate change: growing decent jobs", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by the Senior Researcher, Worldwatch Institute, Michael Renner.

22. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Zambia, Miles Sampa; Professor of Economics and co-Director, Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Robert Pollin; and Vice-President of Global Sustainability, 3M Company, Gayle Schueller.

23. A statement was also made by the discussant, the Director, Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department, ILO, Peter Poschen.

24. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of South Africa and Kazakhstan, as well as by the observer for the United Arab Emirates.

Panel discussion on the theme "Making dignity and prosperity the norm"

25. At its 17th meeting, on 31 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Making dignity and prosperity the norm", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) and moderated by the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations and co-Chair, Group of Friends of Decent Work for Sustainable Development, Bénédicte Frankinet.

26. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Director-General, ILO.

27. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Labour, Colombia, Luis Eduardo Garzón; Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Policy, Poland, Radosław Mleczko; General Secretary, UNI Global Union Philip Jennings; and Director, Global Workplace Rights, Coca-Cola Company and Chair, Labour and Employment Policy Committee, United States Council for International Business, Edward Potter.

28. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United States, Uganda and Colombia.

Panel discussion on the theme "At work in Africa"

29. At its 18th meeting, on 31 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "At work in Africa", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations and co-Chair, Group of Friends of Decent Work for Sustainable Development, Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins.

30. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Economic Development, South Africa, Ebrahim Patel; former Minister of Finance, Tunisia, and former Special Adviser to the President, African Development Bank, Hakim Ben Hammouda; Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Africa, ILO, Aeneas Chuma; and Executive Director, African Futures Institute, Alioune Sall.

31. A statement was also made by the discussant, the Director, United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, David Mehdi Hamam.

Panel discussion on the theme "Finding the opportunities: matching education and skills to market demands"

32. At its 19th meeting, on 1 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Finding the opportunities: matching education and skills to market demands", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by the Deputy Executive Secretary, ECLAC, Antonio Prado.

33. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Chief Executive Officer and co-Founder, WEConnect International, Elizabeth A. Vazquez; founder, Education for Employment, Ron Bruder; and co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Codecademy, Zach Sims.

34. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Finland, the United States and the Republic of Korea.

35. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

36. A statement was also made by the Director, Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

37. The representative of the International Trade Centre also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Means of implementation: financing for development and partnerships for decent work"

38. At its 20th meeting, on 1 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Means of implementation: financing for development and partnerships for decent work", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations and co-facilitator of the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development.

39. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Alternate Minister of Labour and Social Solidarity, Greece, Rania Antonopoulos (via video link); Nobel Laureate and Professor of Economics, Yale University, Robert Shiller; and Executive Director, South Centre, Martin Khor.

40. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Germany and Botswana.

Panel discussion on the theme "Wanted: 600 million jobs"

41. At its 20th meeting, on 1 April, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Wanted: 600 million jobs", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia), who made a statement. The panel discussion was moderated by television journalist Ali Velshi.

42. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Foreign Trade, Costa Rica, Alexander Mora; Chair, World Energy Council and Executive

Vice-President of Corporate Affairs and Secretary-General, Hydro-Québec, Marie-José Nadeau; founder and Chief Executive Officer, GIST Advisory, Pavan Sukhdev; and Chief Human Resources Officer and member of the Group Executive Council, Tata Group, N. S. Rajan.

43. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Germany.

44. A statement was made by Nobel Laureate and Professor of Economics, Yale University, Robert Shiller.

Conclusion of the segment

45. At the 20th meeting, on 1 April, a statement was made by the Director-General, International Labour Organization.

46. At the same meeting, a statement was also made by the Assistant-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

47. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) made a statement and declared closed the integration segment of the 2015 session of the Council.

Chapter IX
Humanitarian affairs segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2015/205, the Council held the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2015 session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 17 to 19 June 2015.

2. In accordance with Council decision 2015/210, the theme of the segment was "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness", and two panel discussions were held on the overarching theme.

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

3. The Council considered agenda item 9 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 37th to 40th meetings, from 17 to 19 June 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.37-SR.40).

4. For its consideration of the agenda item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/70/77-E/2015/64).

5. At the 37th meeting, on 17 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Council heard a recorded statement by the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the statements by two returnees from the Central African Republic to Chad, on behalf of the affected people of Chad.

8. Also at the 37th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Addressing capacity and resource challenges through humanitarian financing"

9. At its 38th meeting, on 18 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Addressing capacity and resource challenges through humanitarian financing", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

10. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, Bård Glad Pedersen; Chief Executive Officer, Swiss Re, Michel Liès; Director-General a.i., African Risk Capacity, Richard Wilcox; and Chief Executive Officer, World Vision International, Kevin Jenkins.

11. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and by the representatives of

Germany, Bangladesh, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as well as by the observers for Algeria, Turkey and Ethiopia.

12. The observers for the International Committee of the Red Cross and the European Union participated in the discussion.

13. The representative of the World Bank also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Protecting civilians by upholding international humanitarian law"

14. At its 39th meeting, on 19 June, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Protecting civilians by upholding international humanitarian law", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

15. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: a Chadian returnee from the Central African Republic, Idriss Moussa Saleh; the Prosecutor for the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda; the Commissioner-General, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, Pierre Krähenbühl; the Chair, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, Sima Samar; and television journalist Jon Snow.

16. An interactive discussion ensued during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of South Africa, the United States, Sweden, Argentina, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as well as by the observers for Algeria, Canada, Angola, New Zealand, Morocco and Cuba.

17. The observers for the International Committee of the Red Cross and the European Union participated in the discussion.

18. The representative of UNICEF also participated in the discussion.

Action taken by the Council

19. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2015/14.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

20. At its 40th meeting, on 19 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2015/L.15), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.40). See Council resolution 2015/14.

Conclusion of the segment

22. At the 40th meeting, on 19 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made closing remarks.

23. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) made a concluding statement and declared the humanitarian affairs segment closed.

Chapter X
Coordination and management meetings

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1, the Council held coordination and management meetings to perform the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 61/16. In accordance with Council decision 2015/205, the Council held the first coordination and management meeting at its 21st to 24th meetings, from 8 to 10 April 2015; the second coordination and management meeting at its 31st to 33rd, 35th and 36th meetings, from 8 to 10 June 2015; and the third coordination and management meeting at its 50th to 56th meetings, from 20 to 23 July 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.21-SR.24, SR.31-SR.33, SR.35-SR.36 and SR.50-SR.56).

A. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

2. The Council considered agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 36th meeting, on 10 June 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.36).

3. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 10.

B. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

4. The Council considered agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 33rd, 36th, 50th, 55th and 56th meetings, on 9 and 10 June and 20, 22 and 23 July 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.33, SR.36, SR.50, SR.55 and SR.56).

5. The Council considered agenda item 11 jointly with agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) at its 36th meeting, on 10 June. The Council also considered agenda item 11 jointly with agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) and agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1) at its 50th meeting, on 20 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.36 and SR.50).

6. The Council considered agenda item 11 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) jointly with agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 33rd meeting, on 9 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.33).

7. The Council also considered agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 55th and 56th meetings, on 22 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.55-SR.56).

8. For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/70/75-E/2015/55) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/70/92-E/2015/82 and Corr.1).

9. At the 36th meeting, on 10 June, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/75-E/2015/55) and updated the Council on the progress made in implementing the priorities, commitments, partnerships and other activities of the small island developing States (under agenda item 11).

10. At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations agencies in Rome and Chair of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Gerda Verburg, presented the highlights of the report of the Committee at its forty-first session (A/70/92-E/2015/82 and Corr.1) (under agenda item 11).

11. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/70/83-E/2015/75) (under agenda item 11 (b)).

12. At the 50th and 55th meetings, on 20 and 23 July, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) made a statement (under agenda item 11 (b)).

Action taken by the Council

13. Under agenda item 11, the Council adopted decision 2015/220.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

14. At its 50th meeting, on 20 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/70/75-E/2015/55) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/70/92-E/2015/82 and Corr.1) (E/2015/SR.50). See Council decision 2015/220.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

15. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (a), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda (E/2015/52) and the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD (A/70/85-E/2015/77).

16. No proposal was submitted under agenda item 11 (a).

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

17. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/70/83-E/2015/75) and the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session (E/2015/33).

Action taken by the Council

18. Under agenda item 11 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2015/36.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

19. At its 56th meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2015/L.23), submitted by South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of Turkey, in her capacity as facilitator of the draft resolution, made a statement and circulated an informal paper containing a revised version of the draft resolution.

21. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/35.

22. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Benin, in his capacity as Chair of the Coordination Bureau for the Group of Least Developed Countries.

C. Coordination, programme and other questions

23. The Council considered agenda item 12 (Coordination, programme and other questions) at its 22nd, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 52nd and 55th meetings, on 8 April, 8 to 10 June, 21 and 22 July 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.22, SR.32-SR.33, SR.35-SR.36, SR.52 and SR.55).

24. The Council considered agenda item 12 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 35th meeting, on 10 June, and jointly with agenda item 12 (b) (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017) at its 52nd meeting, on 21 July. An

account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.35 and SR.52).

25. The Council considered agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) and agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 32nd meeting, on 8 June. The Council also considered agenda item 12 (c) at its 36th meeting, on 10 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.32 and SR.36).

26. The Council considered agenda item 12 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) and agenda item 12 (e) (African countries emerging from conflict) at its 52nd meeting, on 21 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.52).

27. The Council considered agenda item 12 (f) (Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases) at its 33rd meeting, on 9 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.33).

28. The Council considered agenda item 12 (g) (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) at its 22nd meeting, on 8 April. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.22).

29. The Council considered agenda item 12 (h) (Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields) at its 55th meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.55).

30. At the 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Acting Secretary of the United Nations Chief Executives Board introduced the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2014 (E/2015/71) and updated the Council on the activities of the Board in 2015 (under agenda item 12 (a)).

31. At the 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Deputy Executive Director, Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships Bureau, UN-Women, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2015/58) (under agenda item 12 (c)).

32. At the 52nd meeting, on 21 July, following the introductory statements by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), as well as by the representative of Canada (on behalf of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti), who introduced the report of the Advisory Group (E/2015/84), a statement was also made by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Haiti (via video link) (under agenda item 12 (d)).

33. At the same meeting, following the introductory statements by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) and the Country Representative of WFP in South Sudan (via video link), a statement was also made by the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations and Vice-Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota (under agenda item 12 (e)).

34. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the Executive Director of the New York office of WHO introduced the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-

Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable diseases (E/2015/53) (under agenda item 12 (f)).

35. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 April, the Deputy Executive Director, Management and Governance, UNAIDS, introduced the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of (UNAIDS) (E/2015/8) (under agenda item 12 (g)).

36. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations, in his capacity as Chair of the Programme Coordinating Board, UNAIDS (also on behalf of the Vice-Chair of the Board (Switzerland)).

37. At the 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) made a statement with regard to the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2016 and 2017 in the economic, social and related fields (E/2015/85) (under agenda item 12 (h)).

1. Reports of coordination bodies

38. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-fifth session (A/70/16) and the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2014 (E/2015/71).

Action taken by the Council

39. Under agenda item 12 (a), the Council adopted decision 2015/232.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

40. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-fifth session (A/70/16), the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2014 (E/2015/71) and the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (relevant fascicles of A/70/6) (E/2015/SR.52). See Council decision 2015/232.

2. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

41. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (relevant fascicles of A/70/6).

Action taken by the Council

42. Under agenda item 12 (b), the Council adopted decision 2015/232.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

43. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-fifth session (A/70/16), the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2014 (E/2015/71) and the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 (relevant fascicles of A/70/6) (E/2015/SR.52). See Council decision 2015/232.

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

44. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2015/58).

Action taken by the Council

45. Under agenda item 12 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2015/12.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

46. At the 32nd meeting, on 8 June, a statement was made by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) with regard to the draft resolution before the Council entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2015/L.11), which was submitted by him on the basis of informal consultations (E/2015/SR.32).

47. At the 36th meeting, on 10 June, the Secretary read out the following revisions to the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.36):

(a) In operative paragraph 7, the word "Requests" was replaced with the words "Calls upon";

(b) In operative paragraph 14, the word "Requests" was replaced with the words "Calls upon";

(c) In operative paragraph 14, subparagraph (i), the words "Ensuring the" were replaced with the word "Tracking".

48. At the same meeting, following the statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Japan, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 2015/12.

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

49. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2015/84).

Action taken by the Council

50. Under agenda item 12 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2015/18.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

51. At the 52nd meeting, on 21 July, the observer for Canada introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2015/L.18/Rev.1) submitted by Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Canada,[1] Chile,[1] Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus,[1] the Czech Republic,[1] Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel,[1] Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,[1] Mali,[1] Mexico,[1] Morocco,[1] Peru,[1] Poland,[1] Slovenia,[1] Spain,[1] Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States and Uruguay,[1] as well as Belgium.[1] Subsequently, Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.52).

52. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of financial implications of the draft resolution.

53. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/18.

5. African countries emerging from conflict

54. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan (E/2015/74).

Action taken by the Council

55. Under agenda item 12 (e), the Council adopted decision 2015/231.

African countries emerging from conflict

56. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2015/L.20), which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

57. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2015/SR.52). See Council decision 2015/231.

6. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

58. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (f), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2015/53).

Action taken by the Council

59. Under agenda item 12 (f), the Council adopted resolution 2015/8.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases

60. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced, also on behalf of Belarus[1] and Turkmenistan, a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases" (E/2015/L.14), and announced that Angola,[1] Armenia,[1] China, Iceland,[1] the Islamic Republic of Iran,[1] Jamaica,[1] Japan, Kazakhstan, Monaco,[1] Nepal, Panama, Serbia and Tunisia had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.33).

[1] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

61. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Croatia), the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft resolution.

62. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/8.

7. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

63. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (g), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2015/8).

Action taken by the Council

64. Under agenda item 12 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2015/2.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

65. At the 22nd meeting, on 8 April, a statement was made by the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations, in his capacity as Chair of the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS (also on behalf of the Vice-Chair of the Board (Switzerland)), in the course of which he introduced a draft resolution entitled "Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS" (E/2015/L.5), which was submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations (E/2015/SR.22).

66. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Switzerland in his capacity as co-facilitator of the draft resolution, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/2.

8. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

67. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (h), the Council had before it the letter dated 1 July 2015 from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the Council (E/2015/85) and the note by the Secretariat on the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2016 and 2017 (E/2015/L.8).

Action taken by the Council

68. Under agenda item 12 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2015/34.

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2016 and 2017

69. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2016 and 2017 (E/2015/L.8).

70. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council approved the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2016 and 2017 (E/2015/SR.55). See Council resolution 2015/34.

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1

71. The Council considered agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1) jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 50th meeting, on 20 July 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.50).

72. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 13.

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

73. The Council considered agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) jointly with agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 50th meeting, on 20 July 2015. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.50).

74. For its consideration of agenda item 14, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/70/64);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/70/76-E/2015/57);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2015/65).

75. At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations and Acting Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Desra Percaya, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/64).

76. At the same meeting, the Director, Emerging and Conflict Related Issues Division, ESCWA, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/76-E/2015/57).

Action taken by the Council

77. Under agenda item 14, the Council adopted resolution 2015/16 and decision 2015/221.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

78. At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations and Acting Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Desra Percaya, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2015/L.24) on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba,[1] Ecuador,[1] Nicaragua[1] and Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of),[1] as well as Indonesia[1] and the Syrian Arab Republic.[1]

79. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 19 to none, with 25 abstentions. See Council resolution 2015/16. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour:

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, France, Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Pakistan, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

80. Also at the 50th meeting, on 20 July, statements were made after the vote by the representatives of Argentina, the Russian Federation and the United States (E/2015/SR.50).

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

81. At its 50th meeting, on 20 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/70/76-E/2015/57) (E/2015/SR.50). See Council decision 2015/221.

F. Regional cooperation

82. The Council considered agenda item 15 (Regional cooperation) at its 54th meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.54).

[2] At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, statements were made by the representative of China indicating that he had inadvertently abstained from voting when it was his intention to vote in favour of the draft resolution; and the representative of France indicating that he had inadvertently voted in favour of the draft resolution when it was his intention to abstain from voting. At the 51st meeting, on 20 July, a statement was made by the representative of Ghana indicating that he had inadvertently abstained from voting when it was his intention to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

83. For its consideration of agenda item 15, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2015/15);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Commission for Europe and Economic Commission for Africa (E/2015/15/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/2015/15/Add.2);

(d) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2014-2015 (E/2015/16);

(e) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2014-2015 (E/2015/17);

(f) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2015 (E/2015/18);

(g) Situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2014-2015 (E/2015/19);

(h) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2014-2015 (E/2015/20);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the Project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2015/21).

84. At the 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Director of the Regional Commissions, New York office, introduced the reports of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields and the addenda thereto (E/2015/15, E/2015/15/Add.1 and E/2015/15/Add.2) (E/2015/SR.54).

Action taken by the Council

85. Under agenda item 15, the Council adopted resolutions 2015/29 to 2015/32 and decision 2015/251.

Recommendations contained in the addendums to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Admission of Norway as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

86. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Admission of Norway as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/15/Add.1, chap. I, para. 1). See Council resolution 2015/29.

Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to be fit for the evolving post-2015 development agenda

87. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to be fit for the evolving post-2015 development agenda", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

88. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of financial implications of the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.54).

89. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/30.

90. At the 54th meeting, on 22 July, before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan and Bangladesh. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Japan and Australia, as well as by the observer for Indonesia. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union (E/2015/SR.54).

Establishment of the Asian and Pacific centre for the development of disaster information management

91. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of the Asian and Pacific centre for the development of disaster information management", as recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2015/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

92. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement of financial implications of the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.54).

93. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/31.

Admission of Mauritania as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

94. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Admission of Mauritania as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution). See Council resolution 2015/32.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

95. At the 54th meeting, on 22 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the documents listed in paragraph 83 above (E/2015/SR.54). See Council decision 2015/251.

G. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

96. The Council considered agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) jointly with agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 50th meeting, on 20 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.50).

97. For its consideration of the agenda item, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/70/82-E/2015/13).

Action taken by the Council

98. Under agenda item 16, the Council adopted resolution 2015/17.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

99. At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, the representative of South Africa introduced, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2015/L.22). Subsequently, Turkey joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

100. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 42 to 2, with 2 abstentions. See Council resolution 2015/17. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Honduras, Panama.

101. Also at the 50th meeting, on 20 July, statements were made after the vote by the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan (E/2015/SR.50).

102. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Israel.

H. Non-governmental organizations

103. The Council considered agenda item 17 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 22nd and 51st meetings, on 8 April and 20 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.22 and E/2015/SR.51).

104. For its consideration of agenda item 17, the Council had before it the reports of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 regular session (E/2015/32 (Part I)) and resumed session (E/2015/32 (Part II)).

Action taken by the Council

105. Under agenda item 17, the Council adopted decisions 2015/207 to 2015/209 and 2015/222 to 2015/230.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

106. At its 22nd meeting, on 8 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I). See Council decision 2015/207.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations

107. At its 22nd meeting, on 8 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II). See Council decision 2015/208.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 regular session

108. At its 22nd meeting, on 8 April, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 regular session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/209.

Application of the non-governmental organization Freedom Now for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

109. At the 51st meeting, on 20 July, the representative of the United States introduced, on behalf of Australia, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay,[1] as well as Estonia and Japan, a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization Freedom Now

for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2015/L.21). Subsequently, Albania joined as a sponsor of the draft decision (E/2015/SR.51).

110. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 29 to 9, with 11 abstentions. See Council decision 2015/222. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Albania, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana, India, Kuwait, Mauritania, Nepal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.

Application of the non-governmental organization Palestinian Return Centre for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

111. At the 51st meeting, on 20 July, the observer for Israel[1] introduced a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization Palestinian Return Centre for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2015/L.25).

112. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and the United States, as well as by the observer for Canada (E/2015/SR.51).

113. Also at the same meeting, the Council rejected the draft decision by a recorded vote of 13 to 16, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Nepal, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda.

114. At the 51st meeting, on 20 July, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Germany and the United States, and a statement was made after the vote by the representative of the United Kingdom (E/2015/SR.51).

[3] At the 51st meeting, on 20 July, a statement was made by the representative of the Congo indicating that he had inadvertently voted in favour when it was his intention to abstain from voting on the draft resolution.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 resumed session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

115. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I) and amended by the Council in decision 2015/222. See Council decision 2015/223.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization African Technical Association

116. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization African Technical Association", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II). See Council decision 2015/224.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization African Technology Development Link

117. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization African Technology Development Link", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/225.

Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

118. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision IV). See Council decision 2015/226.

Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

119. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision V). See Council decision 2015/227.

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4

120. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VI). See Council decision 2015/228.

Dates and provisional agenda of the 2016 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

121. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Dates and provisional agenda of the 2016 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VII). See Council decision 2015/229.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 resumed session

122. At its 51st meeting, on 20 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2015 resumed session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2015/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VIII). See Council decision 2015/230.

I. Economic and environmental questions

123. The Council considered agenda item 18 (Economic and environmental questions) at its 32nd and 33rd, 35th and 36th, 50th and 54th to 56th meetings, from 8 to 10 June and 20 and 22 to 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.32-SR.33, SR.35-SR.36, SR.50 and SR.54 to SR.56).

124. The Council considered agenda item 18 (a) (Sustainable development) and agenda item 18 (c) (Statistics) at its 35th meeting, on 10 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.35).

125. The Council considered agenda item 18 (b) (Science and technology for development) and agenda item 18 (g) (Public administration and development) at its 54th meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.54).

126. The Council considered agenda item 18 (d) (Human settlements) at its 50th and 55th meetings, on 20 and 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.50 and SR.55).

127. The Council considered agenda item 18 (f) (Population and development) and agenda item 18 (i) (Cartography) at its 55th meeting, on 22 July. The Council also considered agenda item 18 (k) (United Nations Forum on Forests) at the same meeting. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.55).

128. The Council considered agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) jointly with agenda item 11 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 33rd meeting, on 9 June. The Council also considered agenda item 18 (h) at its 55th and 56th meetings, on 22 and 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.33 and SR.55-SR.56).

129. The Council considered agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of

women) at its 32nd meeting, on 8 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.32).

130. The Council considered agenda item 18 (l) (Transport of dangerous goods) at its 32nd meeting, on 8 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.32).

131. The Council considered agenda item 18 (m) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 33rd meeting, on 9 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.33).

132. At the 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy (Colombia) presented the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Committee (E/2015/33) (under agenda item 18 (a)) and the Chair of the Statistical Commission (United Kingdom) made a presentation (via video link) on the forty-sixth session of the Commission (E/2015/24) (under agenda item 18 (c)) (E/2015/SR.35).

133. At the 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Chief, Science and Technology Section, UNCTAD, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/70/63-E/2015/10) and the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (Nigeria) made a statement on the work of the Commission at its eighteenth session (E/2015/31) (both under agenda item 18 (b)) (E/2015/SR.54).

134. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (United Kingdom) made a statement (via video link) on the work of the fourteenth session of the Committee (E/2015/44) (under agenda item 18 (g)).

135. At the 50th meeting, on 20 July, the representative of the New York office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) introduced the report of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat (A/70/8) and the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2015/72) (under agenda item 18 (d)) (E/2015/SR.50).

136. At the 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Chair of the Commission on Population and Development (Belgium) presented the outcome of the forty-eighth session of the Commission (E/2015/25) (under agenda item 18 (f)) (E/2015/SR.55).

137. At the same meeting, the Director, Statistics Division, made a statement and informed the Council of the ongoing work of the Division (under agenda item 18 (i)).

138. At the 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the representative of the Regional Commissions, New York office, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2015/66) (under agenda item 18 (l)) (E/2015/SR.32).

139. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Croatia) made a statement (under agenda item 18 (m)).

1. Sustainable development

140. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session (E/2015/33).

Action taken by the Council

141. Under agenda item 18 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2015/11.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session

142. At its 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its seventeenth session" (E/2015/L.13) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea) on the basis of informal consultations.

143. At the same meeting, following a statement by the facilitator of the draft resolution (Republic of Korea), the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/11.

2. Science and technology for development

144. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/70/63-E/2015/10) and the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its eighteenth session (E/2015/31).

Action taken by the Council

145. Under agenda item 18 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2015/26 and 2015/27 and decisions 2015/242 to 2015/246.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its eighteenth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

146. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2015/26.

Science, technology and innovation for development

147. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2015/27.

Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

148. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I). See Council decision 2015/242.

Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

149. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II). See Council decision 2015/243.

Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

150. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/244.

Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

151. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision IV). See Council decision 2015/245.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission

152. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/31, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision V). See Council decision 2015/246.

3. Statistics

153. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session (E/2015/24).

Action taken by the Council

154. Under agenda item 18 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2015/10 and decision 2015/216.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session

2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme

155. At its 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/24, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2015/10.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

156. At its 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-seventh session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/24, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2015/216.

4. Human settlements

157. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-fifth session (A/70/8) and the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2015/72).

Action taken by the Council

158. Under agenda item 18 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2015/35.

Human settlements

159. At its 50th meeting, on 20 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2015/L.17) submitted by South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

160. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, orally revising operative paragraphs 3 to 5 and deleting operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the draft resolution (E/2015/SR.55).

161. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See Council resolution 2015/35.

5. Environment

162. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 18 (e).

6. Population and development

163. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-eighth session (E/2015/25).

Action taken by the Council

164. Under agenda item 18 (f), the Council adopted decisions 2015/252 and 2015/253.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-eighth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development

165. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2015/252.

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session

166. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2015/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2015/253.

7. Public administration and development

167. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fourteenth session (E/2015/44).

Action taken by the Council

168. Under agenda item 18 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2015/28 and decision 2015/247.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fourteenth session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fourteenth session

169. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fourteenth session", as recommended by the Committee (E/2015/44, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2015/28.

Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

170. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration", as recommended by the Committee (E/2015/44, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2015/247.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

171. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on further strengthening the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2015/51) and the report of the Committee on its tenth session (E/2014/45).

Action taken by the Council

172. Under agenda item 18 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2015/214 and 2015/256.

Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

173. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2015/L.12) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea).

174. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2015/214.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

175. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the representative of South Africa introduced, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2015/L.9).

176. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the representative of South Africa made a statement, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China (E/2015/SR.55).

177. At its 56th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, made a statement and withdrew the draft resolution (E/2015/L.9). He introduced and circulated a draft decision contained in an informal paper.

178. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, orally revised the draft decision.

179. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the orally revised draft decision. See Council decision 2015/256.

180. At the 56th meeting, before the adoption of the draft decision, the observer for the European Union made a statement (E/2015/SR.56).

9. Cartography

181. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 18 (i).

10. Women and development

182. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (j), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-ninth session (E/2015/27).

183. No proposal was submitted under agenda item 18 (j).

11. United Nations Forum on Forests

184. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (k), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eleventh session (E/2015/42).

185. At the 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Secretary read out corrections to the report of the Forum (E/2015/SR.55) (see E/2015/42/Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

186. Under agenda item 18 (k), the Council adopted resolution 2015/33 and decisions 2015/254 and 2015/255.

Recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eleventh session

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the international arrangement on "The forests we want: beyond 2015"

187. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the international arrangement on 'The forests we want: beyond 2015'", as recommended by the Forum (E/2015/42, chap. 1, sect. A). See Council decision 2015/254.

International arrangement on forests beyond 2015

188. At the 55th meeting, on 22 July, the Secretary read out a statement of financial implications relating to the draft resolution entitled "International arrangement on forests beyond 2015" (E/2015/42, chap. 1, sect. B).

189. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of the United States, Japan, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Switzerland, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Brazil, the Sudan and Colombia, as well as by the observers for the Islamic Republic of Iran and Gabon (E/2015/SR.55).

190. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the European Union.

191. At the 55th meeting, the Secretary made a statement and provided clarifications.

192. At its 55th meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/33.

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eleventh session

193. At its 55th meeting, on 22 July, upon the proposal of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its eleventh session, as orally corrected (E/2015/SR.55) (E/2015/42). See Council decision 2015/255.

12. Transport of dangerous goods

194. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (l), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2015/66).

Action taken by the Council

195. Under agenda item 18 (l), the Council adopted resolution 2015/7.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

196. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals", as recommended by the Committee (E/2015/66, chap. 1). See Council resolution 2015/7.

13. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

197. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 18 (m).

J. Social and human rights questions

198. The Council considered agenda item 19 (Social and human rights questions) at its 31st, 32nd, 36th, 53rd and 54th meetings, on 8 and 10 June and 21 and 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.31, SR.32, SR.36, SR.53 and SR.54).

199. The Council considered agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) at its 32nd meeting, on 8 June. The Council also considered agenda item 19 (a) at its 36th meeting, on 10 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.32 and SR.36).

200. The Council considered agenda item 19 (b) (Social development) at its 32nd meeting, on 8 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.32).

201. The Council considered agenda item 19 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) and agenda item (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 53rd meeting, on 21 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.53).

202. The Council also considered agenda item 19 (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and agenda item 19 (f) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) at its 53rd meeting, on 21 July. The Council also considered agenda item 19 (g) (Human rights) at the same meeting. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.53).

203. The Council considered agenda item 19 (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its 54th meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.54).

204. At the 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Chair of the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Brazil) presented the highlights of the report of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission (E/2015/27) (under agenda item 19 (a)).

205. At the same meeting, the Director, Division for Social Policy and Development, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/70/61-E/2015/3) and the Chair of the Commission for Social Development (Romania) presented the outcome of the fifty-third session of the Commission (E/2015/26) (both under agenda item 19 (b)).

206. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council heard introductory statements by the Director of the New York office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Chair of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Mexico) and the President of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (under agenda item 19 (c)), as well as the Chair of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Thailand) and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (both under agenda item 19 (d)).

207. At the same meeting, the Council heard a report by the Deputy Director of the New York liaison office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on behalf of the High Commissioner (under agenda item 19 (e)).

208. Also at the 53rd meeting, a statement was made by the Vice-President of the Council (under agenda item 19 (f)).

209. At the 53rd meeting, an introductory statement was made by the representative of the New York office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (under agenda item 19 (g)).

210. At the 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs introduced the report of Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84-E/2015/76) and the Chair of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Australia) made a statement on the work of the Forum (E/2015/43) (under agenda item 19 (h)).

Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development

211. At its 31st meeting, on 8 June, the Council held a meeting on the overarching theme "The political meaning of the World Social Summit in the contemporary world", in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development. The meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), who made an opening statement.

212. At the same meeting, the Council heard keynote addresses by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the former President of Chile, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle.

213. Also at the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Impact of the World Social Summit on the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda", moderated by the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations and Chair of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions of the Commission for Social Development, Simona-Mirela Miculescu.

214. Following a statement by the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), presentations were made by the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, David Donoghue; the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Interregional Policy Cooperation, Juan Somavía; the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Council, María Emma Mejía Vélez; and the Coordinator of the International Secretariat of Social Watch, Roberto Bissio.

215. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Argentina, Switzerland and China.

216. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

217. A representative of ILO also participated in the discussion.

1. Advancement of women

218. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-ninth session (E/2015/27) and the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2015/67).

Action taken by the Council

219. Under agenda item 19 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2015/6 and 2015/13 and decisions 2015/218 and 2015/241.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-ninth session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

220. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/27, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2015/6.

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

221. At its 36th meeting, on 10 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/27, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) by a recorded vote of 16 to 2, with 20 abstentions. See Council resolution 2015/13. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Guatemala, India, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Austria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixtieth session of the Commission

222. At its 36th meeting, on 10 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixtieth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/27, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2015/218.

Results of the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

223. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2015/67). See Council decision 2015/241.

2. Social development

224. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/70/61-E/2015/3) and the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-third session (E/2015/26).

Action taken by the Council

225. Under agenda item 19 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2015/3 to 2015/5 and decisions 2015/212 and 2015/213.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-third session

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

226. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2015/3.

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the post-2015 development agenda

227. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the post-2015 development agenda", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2015/4.

Modalities for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

228. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Modalities for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See Council resolution 2015/5.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session

229. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/26, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2015/212.

Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

230. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 June, the Council confirmed the nomination of the three candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/26, chap. I, sect. C, decision 53/101). See Council decision 2015/213.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

231. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/70/90-E/2015/81);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2015/49 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-third session (E/2014/30/Add.1);

(d) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session (E/2015/30).

Action taken by the Council

232. Under agenda item 19 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2015/19 to 2015/24 and decisions 2015/233 to 2015/236 and 2015/240.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-third session

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-third session

233. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-third session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/30/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2015/233.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

234. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2015/19.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)

235. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2015/20.

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

236. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See Council resolution 2015/21.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

237. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See Council resolution 2015/22.

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

238. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I). See Council resolution 2015/23.

Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

239. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II). See Council resolution 2015/24.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

240. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I). See Council decision 2015/234.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fifth session

241. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fifth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II). See Council decision 2015/235.

Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

242. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/236.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with crime prevention and criminal justice, and narcotic drugs

243. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice (A/70/90-E/2015/81) and the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2015/49 and Corr.1). See Council decision 2015/240.

4. Narcotic drugs

244. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in the preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 (A/70/87-E/2015/79);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session (E/2014/28/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session (E/2015/28);

(d) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2014.[4]

Action taken by the Council

245. Under agenda item 19 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2015/25 and decisions 2015/234 and 2015/237 to 2015/240.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session

246. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2014/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2015/237.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

247. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/28, chap. I, sect. A). See Council resolution 2015/25.

[4] Available from http://www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report.html.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

248. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I), which is a duplicate of the draft decision recommended in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session (E/2015/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I). See Council decision 2015/234.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session

249. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II). See Council decision 2014/238.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

250. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2015/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/239.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with crime prevention and criminal justice, and narcotic drugs

251. At the 53rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the progress in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 2016 on the world drug problem (A/70/87-E/2015/79). See Council decision 2015/240.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

252. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 19 (e).

6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

253. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 19 (f).

7. Human rights

254. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its 2013 and 2014 sessions (A/70/55);

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its 2014 sessions (E/2015/22);

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2015/59).

Action taken by the Council

255. Under agenda item 19 (g), the Council adopted decision 2015/241.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council with regard to the advancement of women and human rights

256. At its 53rd meeting, on 21 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its 2013 and 2014 sessions (A/70/55), the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its 2014 sessions (E/2015/22) and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2015/59). See Council decision 2015/241.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

257. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84-E/2015/76) and the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fourteenth session (E/2015/43).

Action taken by the Council

258. Under agenda item 19 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2015/248 to 2015/250.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fourteenth session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Indigenous languages: preservation and revitalization (articles 13, 14 and 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)"

259. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme 'Indigenous languages: preservation and revitalization (articles 13, 14 and 16 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)'", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2015/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See Council decision 2015/248.

Venue and dates for the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum

260. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates for the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2015/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See Council decision 2015/249.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda for its fifteenth session

261. At its 54th meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda for its fifteenth session" as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2015/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III). See Council decision 2015/250.

K. United Nations research and training institutes

262. The Council considered agenda item 20 (United Nations research and training institutes) at its 33rd meeting, on 9 June. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2015/SR.33).

263. For its consideration of agenda item 20, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the consultations on research, training and library services (A/70/79-E/2015/70);

(b) Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2015/7);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2015/12);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System Staff College (E/2015/54).

264. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General introduced the report of the Secretary-General (A/70/79-E/2015/70).

265. At the same meeting, the Director of the United Nations System Staff College introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Staff College (E/2015/54); the Director ad interim of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Institute (E/2015/12); and the representative of the United Nations University in New York introduced the report of the Council of the University on the work of the University (E/2015/7).

Action taken by the Council

266. Under agenda item 20, the Council adopted resolution 2015/9 and decision 2015/15.

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

267. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy" (E/2015/L.10) submitted by the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), on the basis of informal consultations.

268. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 2015/9.

269. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (see E/2015/SR.33).

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with United Nations research and training institutes

270. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 June, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Republic of Korea), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the consultations on research, training and library services (A/70/79-E/2015/70); the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2015/7); and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2015/12). See Council decision 2015/215.

Chapter XI
Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 4 (Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments) at its 14th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 30th meetings, on 4 March, 8 to 10 April, and 15 May 2015. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.14, SR.21, SR.23, SR.24 and SR.30). For its consideration of the agenda item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated agenda for the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/1/Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2015/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (E/2015/9/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2015/9/Add.2);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 13 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2015/9/Add.3);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 members of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2015/9/Add.4);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2015/9/Add.5);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 14 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2015/9/Add.6);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 17 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (E/2015/9/Add.7);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2015/9/Add.8);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 10 members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award (E/2015/9/Add.9);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of nine members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2015/9/Add.10);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (E/2015/9/Add.11).

Action taken by the Council

2. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2015/201 A through D.

Chapter XII
Organizational matters

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council was adjusted to a July-to-July cycle. The meetings of the 2015 session of the Council were held at Headquarters as follows: the organizational session on 21 and 22 July and 18 November[1] 2014, 13 January, 4 March, 15 May and 10 June 2015 (1st, 2nd, 7th, 14th, 30th and 36th meetings); and the substantive session as follows: the operational activities for development segment from 23 to 25 February and 29 June (9th to 13th and 41st meetings), as well as the dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system[2] on 15 December 2014, 30 January and 9 June 2015 (5th, 6th, 8th and 34th meetings); the integration segment from 30 March to 1 April (15th to 20th meetings); the high-level segment from 6 to 10 July (42nd to 49th meetings); the coordination and management meetings[3] from 8 to 10 April (21st to 24th meetings); 8 to 10 June (31st to 33rd, 35th and 36th meetings); and 20 to 23 July (50th to 56th meetings).

2. The Council held the humanitarian affairs segment from 17 to 19 June (37th to 40th meetings) at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

3. The Council also held a special meeting on the theme "Ebola: A threat to sustainable development" on 5 December 2014 (3rd meeting) and a panel discussion on the theme "The impact of credit rating agencies on financing for sustainable development"[4] on 8 December 2014 (4th meeting); the special high-level meeting with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD on 20 and 21 April (25th to 27th meetings); and its annual special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 22 April (28th and 29th meetings) at Headquarters.

4. An account of the proceedings of the above meetings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2015/SR.1 to SR.56).

5. At the 1st meeting, on 21 July 2014, the President of the Council (Austria) opened the 2015 session and made a statement.

Action taken by the Council

6. Under agenda item 1 (Election of the Bureau) and agenda item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters), the Council adopted one resolution and nine decisions. See Council resolution 2015/1 and decisions 2015/200 A, 2015/202 to 2015/206, 2015/210, 2015/211 and 2015/217.

Election of the Bureau

7. In accordance with Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2013/265, at the 1st meeting of its 2014 session, on 14 January 2014, the Council elected, by acclamation, Martin Sajdik (Austria) as President of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor is elected, which

[1] The Council, in its decision 2015/205, included the 17 and 18 November 2014 coordination and management meeting of the 2014 session as part of its 2015 working arrangements to allow the Council to take action on matters that relate to its 2015 session (21 July 2014 to 22 July 2015).

[2] Pursuant to Council resolution 2014/14.

[3] Performing the functions of the coordination and general segments as provided for in General Assembly resolutions 45/264, 48/162, 50/227 and 61/16.

[4] Pursuant to General Assembly decision 68/202 of 21 January 2014.

is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle in July 2015, on the understanding that he remain a representative of a member of the Council. See Council decision 2014/200 A.

8. At the same meeting, in accordance with Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2013/265, the Council elected, by acclamation, the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring until their successors are elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle in July 2015, on the understanding that they remain representatives of members of the Council: Ibrahim Dabbashi (Libya), Oh Joon (Republic of Korea) and Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador). See Council decision 2014/200 B.

9. At the 2nd meeting of its 2014 session, on 30 January 2014, the Council elected, by acclamation, Vladimir Drobnjak (Croatia) as Vice-President of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring until his successor is elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle in July 2015, on the understanding that he remain a representative of a member of the Council. See Council decision 2014/200 C.

10. At the 30th meeting of its 2014 session, on 27 June 2014, the Council elected, by acclamation, Maria Emma Mejía Vélez (Colombia) as Vice-President of the Council to complete the term of office of Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador). See Council decision 2014/200 D.

11. At the 1st meeting of its 2015 session, on 21 July 2014, the Council was reminded that pursuant to Council decision 2013/265, the President and Vice-President had been elected for a period of 18 months starting January 2014, on an exceptional basis, on the understanding that they remained representatives of the members of the Council.

12. At the 7th meeting of its 2015 session, on 13 January 2015, the Council elected, by acclamation, Mohamed Khaled Khiari (Tunisia) as Vice-President of the Council to complete the term of office of Ibrahim Dabbashi (Libya). See Council decision 2015/200 A.

Provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council for 2015

13. At its 1st meeting, on 21 July 2014, following a statement by the President of the Council, the Council considered the provisional agenda for its 2015 session, as contained in document E/2015/1.

14. At the same meeting, on 21 July 2014, following a statement by the President, the Council adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document E/2015/1. See Council decision 2015/202.

Working arrangements for the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council

15. At the 1st meeting, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Working arrangements for the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council", as submitted by the President and contained in document E/2015/L.1.

16. At the same meeting, following a statement by the President, statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Colombia, Brazil, the United States, Japan and Cuba, as

well as by the observers for Egypt, Mexico, Chile and the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/2015/SR.1).

17. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

18. Also at the 1st meeting, the President, the Secretary and the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, provided clarifications and responded to the questions raised by delegations.

19. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the President, the Council agreed to take action on the draft decision at its next meeting.

20. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 July 2014, the President of the Council made a statement and orally revised draft decision E/2015/L.1 (E/2015/SR.2).

21. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision as orally revised. See Council decision 2015/205.

22. Also at the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft decision as orally revised, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

23. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

24. At the same meeting, the President informed the Council that the draft decision would be reissued as document E/2015/1/Rev.1 to reflect the oral revisions.

25. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Vice-President (Republic of Korea), regarding the coordination and management meeting of the 2015 session of the Council.

Themes for the 2015 and 2016 sessions of the Economic and Social Council

26. At its 1st meeting, on 21 July 2014, following a statement by the President of the Council, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Themes for the 2015 and 2016 sessions of the Economic and Social Council", which was submitted by the President and contained in document E/2014/L.24. See Council decision 2015/203.

Theme for the integration segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council

27. At its 1st meeting, on 21 July 2014, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Theme for the integration segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council", which was submitted by the President and contained in document E/2014/L.23. See Council decision 2015/204.

2015 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council

28. At the 53rd meeting of the 2014 session of the Council, on 18 November 2014,[2] the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "2015 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council", which was submitted by the President of the Council and contained in document E/2015/L.2. See Council decision 2015/206.

Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

29. At the 14th meeting of the 2015 session of the Council, on 4 March 2015, the Council adopted a draft resolution entitled "Membership of the Economic and Social Council in the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission", which was submitted by the President and contained in document E/2015/L.4. See Council resolution 2015/1.

30. At the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Tunisia (E/2015/SR.4).

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council

31. At its 30th meeting, on 15 May, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council", which was submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Tunisia) on the basis of informal consultations and contained in document E/2015/L.6. See Council decision 2015/210.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

32. At its 30th meeting, on 15 May, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development", which was submitted by the Vice-Presidents of the Council (Colombia and Tunisia) on the basis of informal consultations and contained in document E/2015/L.7. See Council decision 2015/211.

Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council

33. At its 35th meeting, on 10 June, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the NGOs listed in document E/2015/80 be heard by the Council at the high-level segment of its 2015 session. See Council decision 2015/217.

Annex I

Agenda for the 2015 session of the Council

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 21 July 2014

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
   (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;[a]
   (b) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
   (c) Annual ministerial review;
   (d) Thematic discussion.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.[a]
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
   (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;
   (c) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.[a]
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
    (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

[a] Pursuant to a request from the President of the Economic and Social Council in a letter dated 17 July 2014 (E/2015/2).

(b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.

12. Coordination, programme and other questions:

(a) Reports of coordination bodies;

(b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017;

(c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

(e) African countries emerging from conflict;

(f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;[b]

(g) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

(h) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.

13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1.[a]

14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

15. Regional cooperation.

16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

17. Non-governmental organizations.

18. Economic and environmental questions:

(a) Sustainable development;

(b) Science and technology for development;

(c) Statistics;

(d) Human settlements;

(e) Environment;

(f) Population and development;

(g) Public administration and development;

(h) International cooperation in tax matters;

(i) Cartography;

(j) Women and development;

[b] Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/10.

(k) United Nations Forum on Forests;

(l) Transport of dangerous goods;

(m) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

19. Social and human rights questions:

(a) Advancement of women;

(b) Social development;

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

(d) Narcotic drugs;

(e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(g) Human rights;

(h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

20. United Nations research and training institutes.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution 67/101)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution 66/111)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 69/129)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution 67/102)

European Union (General Assembly resolutions 3208 (XXIX) and 65/276)

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution 68/124)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution 66/112)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution 68/122)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution 68/121)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 66/110)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation[b] (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Community (General Assembly resolution 69/130)

[b] In June 2011 the Organization of the Islamic Conference decided to change its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution 68/123)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX), 43/177, 52/250 and 67/19)

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/109)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution 66/113)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Common Fund for Commodities (Council decision 2003/221)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Customs Cooperation Council (Council decision 1989/165)

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Development Bank (Council decision 2000/213)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (Council decision 2011/269)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

International Criminal Police Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Islamic Development Bank Group (Council decision 2003/221)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Economic System (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

South Centre (Council decision 2006/244)

Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (Council decision 2005/233)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016[a]*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	2017
Argentina	Austria	2017
Australia	Bangladesh	2016
Austria	Botswana	2016
Bangladesh	Brazil	2017
Benin	Burkina Faso	2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	China	2016
Botswana	Congo	2016
Brazil	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2016
Burkina Faso	Estonia	2017
China	Finland	2016
Colombia	France	2017
Congo	Georgia	2016
Croatia	Germany	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ghana	2017
Estonia	Greece	2017
Finland	Guatemala	2016
France	Honduras	2017
Georgia	India	2017
Germany	Japan	2017
Ghana	Kazakhstan	2016
Greece	Mauritania	2017

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016[a]*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Guatemala	Pakistan	2017
Haiti	Panama	2016
Honduras	Portugal	2017
India	Republic of Korea	2016
Italy	Russian Federation	2016
Japan	Serbia	2016
Kazakhstan	Sweden	2016
Kuwait	Switzerland	2016
Kyrgyzstan	Togo	2016
Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago	2017
Mauritius	Uganda	2017
Nepal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2016
Pakistan	Zimbabwe	2017
Panama		
Portugal		
Republic of Korea		
Russian Federation		
San Marino		
Serbia		
South Africa		
Sudan		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Togo		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Tunisia		
Turkmenistan		
Uganda		

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*[a]	*Term expires on 31 December*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
United States of America		
Zimbabwe		

[a] The remaining 18 seats are to be filled by the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission[b]

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2017
Barbados	Barbados	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2016
Cameroon	Cameroon	2017
China	China	2016
Cuba	Cuba	2019
Czech Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
Dominican Republic	Germany	2016
Germany	Italy	2017
Hungary	Japan	2016
Italy	Kenya	2019
Japan	Latvia	2019
Libya	Libya	2017
Mongolia	Netherlands	2016
Netherlands	New Zealand	2017
New Zealand	Qatar	2019
Niger	Republic of Korea	2019

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Oman	Romania	2019
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2017
Sweden	Sweden	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Togo	2019
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2016
United States of America	United States of America[c]	2019

[b] At its twenty-first meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2016: Cuba, Kenya, Latvia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania and Togo. At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2016 (see decision 2015/201 B).

[c] Elected at its 30th meeting, on 15 May 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2019 (see decision 2015/201 D).

Commission on Population and Development[d]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-eighth session	*Membership of the forty-ninth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Argentina	2018
Argentina	Bangladesh	2017
Bangladesh	Belarus	2019
Belgium	Belgium	2017
Benin	Benin	2018
Brazil	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2019
Chad	Brazil	2017
China	Burundi	2019
Denmark	Chad	2017
Dominican Republic	China	2018
Ecuador	Denmark	2017
Egypt	Dominican Republic	2018
El Salvador	Egypt	2016

Membership of the forty-eighth session	*Membership of the forty-ninth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Gabon	Germany	2018
Georgia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Germany	Iraq[e]	2017
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Israel	2019
Japan	Japan	2016
Liberia	Jamaica[f]	2019
Madagascar	Liberia	2018
Malaysia	Madagascar	2017
Mexico	Malaysia	2018
Mongolia	Mexico	2017
Netherlands	Mongolia	2018
Nigeria	Netherlands	2017
Norway	Nigeria	2017
Oman	Norway	2016
Pakistan	Oman	2017
Peru	Pakistan	2018
Portugal	Peru	2018
Republic of Moldova	Philippines	2019
Romania	Republic of Moldova	2016
Russian Federation	Romania	2017
Serbia	Russian Federation	2018
South Africa	Serbia	2018
Spain	Sierra Leone	2019
Switzerland	South Africa	2018
Turkmenistan	Spain	2016
Uganda	Switzerland	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uganda	2016

Membership of the forty-eighth session	*Membership of the forty-ninth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
United Republic of Tanzania	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United States of America		
Uruguay	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
Zambia	United States of America	2018
	Uruguay	2017
	Zambia	2018

[d] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fiftieth session of the Commission, in 2016, and expiring at the close of the fifty-third session, in 2020: Chile, Morocco, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Turkmenistan and Uganda (see decision 2015/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fiftieth session, in 2016, and expiring at the close of the fifty-third session, in 2020 (see decision 2015/201 B). Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, both for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016 (see decision 2015/201 B).

[e] Elected at the 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fiftieth session of the Commission, in 2017, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission (see decision 2015/201 B).

[f] Elected at the 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2019, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2015/201 B).

Commission for Social Development[g]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-third session	*Membership of the fifty-fourth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Andorra	Algeria	2019
Argentina	Argentina	2017
Austria	Austria[h]	2019
Bangladesh	Belarus	2016
Belarus	Benin	2019
Brazil	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2019
Burkina Faso	Brazil	2017
Cameroon	Burundi	2019
Chile	Chile	2017

Membership of the fifty-third session	*Membership of the fifty-fourth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
China	China	2017
Cuba	Colombia	2019
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2017
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
Ecuador	Ecuador	2016
Egypt	El Salvador	2016
El Salvador	Finland	2017
Finland	France	2017
France	Germany	2016
Germany	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Japan	Iraq	2019
Kuwait	Japan	2016
Liberia	Kuwait	2017
Madagascar	Liberia	2016
Malawi	Madagascar	2017
Mauritania	Malawi	2017
Mexico	Mauritania	2016
Mongolia	Mexico	2019
Nepal	Mongolia	2016
Nigeria	Namibia	2019
Pakistan	Nigeria	2016
Peru	Pakistan	2017
Poland	Poland	2017
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2019
Romania	Republic of Korea	2016
Russian Federation	Romania	2017
Spain	Russian Federation	2016
Sudan	Sudan	2016

Membership of the fifty-third session	*Membership of the fifty-fourth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Switzerland	Switzerland	2017
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2017
Uganda	Uganda	2017
Ukraine	United States of America	2016
United States of America		
Viet Nam		
Zimbabwe		

[f] At its twenty-first meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 10 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2016, and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session, in 2020: Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Japan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Rwanda. At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of two members from the African States and three members from the Western European and other States for terms beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session. Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of five outstanding vacancies, four from Western European and other States, one term expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session, in 2016, one term expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session, in 2017, and two terms expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session, in 2019, and one from Eastern European States for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2015/201 B).

[h] Elected at the twenty-first meeting, on 8 April 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2019, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission (see decision 2015/201 B).

Commission on the Status of Women[i]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-ninth session	*Membership of the sixtieth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Bangladesh	Albania	2019
Belarus	Bangladesh	2018
Belgium	Belarus	2017
Brazil	Belgium	2019
Burkina Faso	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2019
China	Brazil	2016
Congo	Burkina Faso	2017
Cuba	China	2016

Membership of the fifty-ninth session	*Membership of the sixtieth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Colombia	2019
Dominican Republic	Congo	2018
Ecuador	Cuba	2016
Egypt	Dominican Republic	2016
El Salvador	Ecuador	2017
Estonia	Egypt	2018
Finland	El Salvador	2018
Ghana	Equatorial Guinea	2019
Georgia	Finland	2016
Germany	Ghana	2018
Guyana	Germany	2017
India	Guyana	2018
Indonesia	India	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2016
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Jamaica	Israel	2017
Japan	Japan	2017
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	2018
Kenya	Kenya	2018
Lesotho	Lesotho	2017
Liberia	Liberia	2019
Netherlands	Liechtenstein	2019
Niger	Malawi	2019
Pakistan	Mongolia	2019
Paraguay	Niger	2016
Republic of Korea	Pakistan	2017
Russian Federation	Paraguay	2017
Spain	Republic of Korea	2018

Membership of the fifty-ninth session	*Membership of the sixtieth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Sudan	Russian Federation	2016
Switzerland	Spain	2019
Tajikistan	Sudan	2016
Thailand	Switzerland	2017
Uganda	Tajikistan	2018
United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	2017
United States of America	United Republic of Tanzania	2018
Uruguay	United States of America	2016
Zimbabwe	Uruguay	2018

[1] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015 the Council elected the following 10 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-first session of the Commission, in 2016, and expiring at the close of the sixty-fourth session, in 2020: Brazil, Eritrea, Guatemala, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see decision 2015/201 B).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs[1]

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Angola	2017
Algeria	Argentina	2019
Angola	Australia	2017
Australia	Austria	2019
Austria	Belarus	2019
Belgium	Belgium	2017
Benin	Benin	2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2017
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Cameroon	Cameroon	2019
Canada	Canada	2017

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
China	China	2019
Colombia	Colombia	2017
Croatia	Croatia	2017
Cuba	Cuba	2017
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2019
Denmark	Ecuador	2019
Egypt	El Salvador	2019
France	France	2017
Germany	Germany	2019
Guatemala	Guatemala	2019
Hungary	India	2017
India	Indonesia	2017
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Israel	2019
Israel	Italy	2019
Italy	Japan	2019
Japan	Kazakhstan	2017
Kazakhstan	Kenya	2019
Mexico	Mauritania	2019
Namibia	Mexico	2019
Netherlands	Netherlands	2019
Nigeria	Nigeria	2017
Pakistan	Norway	2019
Peru	Pakistan	2019
Poland	Peru	2019
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2019
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2019

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Russian Federation	2017
Spain	South Africa	2019
Suriname	Spain	2019
Tajikistan	Sudan	2019
Thailand	Tajikistan	2017
Togo	Thailand	2019
Turkey	Togo	2017
Turkmenistan	Turkey	2019
Ukraine	Uganda	2019
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2017
United Republic of Tanzania	Uruguay	2019
United States of America	United States of America	2019
Uruguay		
Zimbabwe		

[f] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 31 Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2016: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and United States of America. At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 (see decision 2015/201 B).

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[4]

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Austria	2018
Bahamas	Belarus	2018
Belarus	Benin	2018
Brazil	Brazil	2018
Cameroon	Cameroon	2018

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Canada	Canada	2017
China	Chile	2018
Colombia	China	2017
Czech Republic	Colombia	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	2018
Ecuador	Cuba	2018
El Salvador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2017
Eritrea	Ecuador	2017
Germany	El Salvador	2017
Ghana	Eritrea	2017
Indonesia	France	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Guatemala	2018
Italy	Germany	2017
Japan	India	2018
Kenya	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Liberia	Italy	2017
Mauritius	Japan	2017
Mexico	Kenya	2017
Morocco	Liberia	2017
Namibia	Mauritius	2017
Nigeria	Mexico	2018
Norway	Morocco	2017
Pakistan	Pakistan	2018
Peru	Qatar	2017
Qatar	Republic of Korea	2018
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2017
Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	2018
Saudi Arabia	Serbia	2018
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2017

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Slovakia	Slovakia	2017
Switzerland	South Africa	2018
Thailand	Sweden	2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	2017
United States of America	United States of America	2018
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2017

[k] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 20 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016: Austria, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden and United States of America (see decision 2015/201 B).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2015 and 2016	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	2018
Austria	2016
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018
Brazil	2016
Bulgaria	2018
Cameroon	2016
Canada	2018
Central African Republic	2016
Chile	2016
China	2018
Costa Rica	2016
Côte d'Ivoire	2018
Cuba	2018
Dominican Republic	2018
Finland	2016

Membership in 2015 and 2016	*Term expires on 31 December*
Germany	2016
Hungary	2016
India	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Japan	2016
Kenya	2018
Latvia	2018
Liberia	2016
Mauritania	2018
Mauritius	2018
Mexico	2016
Nigeria	2016
Oman	2016
Pakistan	2018
Peru	2018
Poland	2018
Portugal	2016
Russian Federation	2016
Sri Lanka	2016
Sweden	2018
Switzerland	2016
Thailand	2018
Turkey	2018
Turkmenistan	2016
Uganda	2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United States of America	2018
Zambia	2016

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[1]

(54 members)

Algeria	Libya
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cabo Verde	Morocco
Cameroon	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	South Sudan
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Tunisia
Guinea-Bissau	Uganda
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Zambia
Liberia	Zimbabwe

[1] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[m]

(56 members)

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Montenegro
Belgium	Netherlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Norway
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Croatia	Republic of Moldova
Cyprus	Romania
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Denmark	San Marino
Estonia	Serbia
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Georgia	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Hungary	Tajikistan
Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ireland	Turkey
Israel	Turkmenistan
Italy	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kyrgyzstan	United States of America
Latvia	Uzbekistan

[m] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[a]

(44 members)

Antigua and Barbuda	Italy
Argentina	Jamaica
Bahamas	Japan
Barbados	Mexico
Belize	Netherlands
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Nicaragua
Brazil	Norway[b]
Canada	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Portugal
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Spain
France	Suriname
Germany	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guatemala	United States of America
Guyana	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Honduras	

[a] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

[b] At its fifty-fourth meeting, on 22 July 2015, the Council approved the admission of Norway as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (see Council resolution 2015/29).

Associate members (13)

Anguilla	Martinique
Aruba	Montserrat
Bermuda	Puerto Rico
British Virgin Islands	Saint Maarten
Cayman Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
Curaçao	United States Virgin Islands
Guadalupe	

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific[p]

(53 members)

Afghanistan	Nauru
Armenia	Nepal
Australia	Netherlands
Azerbaijan	New Zealand
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Philippines
China	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Russian Federation
Fiji	Samoa
France	Singapore
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Japan	Timor-Leste
Kazakhstan	Tonga
Kiribati	Turkey
Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tuvalu
Malaysia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Maldives	United States of America
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Vanuatu
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Myanmar	

[p] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)

American Samoa	Guam
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Hong Kong, China
	Macao, China
Cook Islands	New Caledonia
French Polynesia	Niue

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(17 members)

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Libya

Mauritania[q]

Morocco

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

State of Palestine

Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

[q] At its fifty-fourth meeting, on 22 July 2015, the Council approved the admission of Mauritania as a member of the Commission (see Council resolution 2015/32).

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination[r]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Armenia	Armenia	2017
Belarus	Belarus	2017
Benin	Benin	2016
Botswana	Brazil	2017
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2017
Burkina Faso	Cameroon	2017
Cameroon	China	2016
China	Cuba	2017
Cuba	Equatorial Guinea	2017
El Salvador	Ethiopia	2016
Equatorial Guinea	Haiti	2016
Ethiopia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017
France	Italy	2017
Haiti	Japan	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Morocco	2016
Italy	Namibia	2017
Japan	Pakistan	2017
Morocco	Portugal[s]	2017
Namibia	Republic of Korea	2016
Pakistan	Saudi Arabia	2017
Peru	Ukraine	2017
Portugal[s]	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[t]	2017
Republic of Korea		
Russian Federation	United States of America	2017

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Saudi Arabia	Uruguay	2017
Ukraine	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[f]		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		

[r] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council nominated the following six Member States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Argentina, France, Peru, Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. At the same meeting, the Council postponed the nomination of one member from Western European and other States for election by the Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016. Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the nomination of four outstanding vacancies in the Committee, three from Western European and other States: one term expiring on 31 December 2015 and two for terms expiring on 31 December 2017, and one from Asia-Pacific States for a term expiring on 31 December 2017, all terms beginning on the date of election by the Assembly (see decision 2015/201 B).

[s] Nominated at the 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, for election by the General Assembly, for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2017, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee (see decision 2015/201 B).

[t] Nominated at its 30th meeting, on 15 May 2015, for election by the General Assembly, for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2017. The Council further postponed the nomination of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2017; and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2015/201 D).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018

Azerbaijan

Burundi

China

Cuba

Greece

Guinea

India

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Israel

Mauritania

Nicaragua

Pakistan

Russian Federation

South Africa

Sudan

Turkey

United States of America

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina	Mexico
Australia	Morocco
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Poland
Canada	Portugal
China	Republic of Korea
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Finland	South Africa
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
India	Switzerland
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(36 members)

Argentina	New Zealand
Australia	Nigeria
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Poland
Brazil	Portugal
Canada	Qatar
China	Republic of Korea
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Denmark	Senegal
Finland	Serbia
France	South Africa
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ukraine
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	Zambia
Netherlands	

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[a]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015 and 2016	*Term expires on 31 December*
Brazil	2015
Cameroon	2015
China	2017
Germany	2017
Ghana	2015
Kyrgyzstan	2017
Libya	2015
Malawi	2017
Mauritius	2015
Russian Federation	2017

[a] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Kenya and Uganda. The Council postponed the election of four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States, all for terms beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018. At the same meeting, the Council was reminded of the 24 outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts: four from Asia-Pacific States, two from Eastern European States and two from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms expiring on 31 December 2015, and four from African States, one from Asia-Pacific States, three from the Latin American and Caribbean States and eight from Western European and other States for terms expiring on 31 December 2017, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2015/201 B).

Committee for Development Policy[v]

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015

Jose Antonio **Alonso** (Spain)

Nouria **Benghabrit-Remaoun** (Algeria)

Giovanni Andrea **Cornia** (Italy)

Diane **Elson** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Sakiko **Fukuda-Parr** (Japan)

Norman **Girvan** (Jamaica)

Ann **Harrison** (United States of America)

Stephan **Klasen** (Germany)

Keun **Lee** (Republic of Korea)

Lu Aiguo (China)

Wahiduddin **Mahmud** (Bangladesh)

Thandika **Mkandawire** (Sweden)

Adil **Najam** (Pakistan)

Léonce **Ndikumana** (Burundi)

José Antonio **Ocampo Gaviria** (Colombia)

Tea **Petrin** (Slovenia)

Patrick **Plane** (France)

Victor **Polterovich** (Russian Federation)

Pilar **Romaguera** (Chile)

Onalenna **Selolwane** (Botswana)

Claudia **Sheinbaum Pardo** (Mexico)

Madhura **Swaminathan** (India)

Zenebewerke **Tadesse** (Ethiopia)

Dzodzi **Tsikata** (Ghana)

[v] The Council approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of the 24 experts listed in document E/2015/9/Add.4 to serve on the Committee, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2015/201 B).

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2017

Giuseppe Maria **Armenia** (Italy)

Türksel Kaya **Bensghir** (Turkey)

Rowena G. **Bethel** (Bahamas)

José **Castelazo** (Mexico)

Xiaochu **Dai** (China)

Meredith **Edwards** (Australia)

Walter **Fust** (Switzerland)

Alexandre Navarro **Garcia** (Brazil)

Angelita **Gregorio-Medel** (Philippines)

Igor **Khalevinsky** (Russian Federation)

Mushtaq **Khan** (Bangladesh)

Francisco Longo **Martínez** (Spain)

Palouki **Massina** (Togo)

Paul **Oquist** (Nicaragua)

Dalmas Anyango **Otieno** (Kenya)

Marta **Oyhanarte** (Argentina)

Eko **Prasojo** (Indonesia)

Odette **Ramsingh** (South Africa)

Allan **Rosenbaum** (United States of America)

Margaret **Saner** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Dona **Scola** (Republic of Moldova)

Pontso Susan Matumelo **Sekatle** (Lesotho)

Najat **Zarrouk** (Morocco)

Jan **Ziekow** (Germany)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2015 and 2016	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan **Abashidze** (Russian Federation)	2018
Mohamed Ezzeldin **Abdel-Moneim** (Egypt)	2016
Clément **Atangana** (Cameroon)	2018
Maria-Virginia **Bras Gomes** (Portugal)	2018
Chen Shiqiu (China)	2016
Chandrashekhar **Dasgupta** (India)	2018
Olivier **De Schutter** (Belgium)	2018
Zdzislaw **Kedzia** (Poland)	2016
Azzouz **Kerdoun** (Algeria)	2018
Mikel **Mancisidor** (Spain)	2016
Sergei **Martynov** (Belarus)	2016
Ariranga Govindasamy **Pillay** (Mauritius)	2016
Lydia Carmelita **Ravenberg** (Suriname)	2016
Renato Zerbini **Ribeiro Leão** (Brazil)	2018
Waleed **Sa'di** (Jordan)	2016
Nicolaas Jan **Schrijver** (Netherlands)	2016
Heisoo **Shin** (Republic of Korea)	2018
Rodrigo **Uprimny Yepes** (Colombia)	2018

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues*

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2016

Seven experts elected by the Council

Megan **Davis** (Australia)

Oliver **Loode** (Estonia)

Aisa **Mukabenova** (Russian Federation)

Joseph Goko **Mutangah** (Kenya)

Gervais **Nzoa** (Cameroon)

Mohammad Hassani Nejad **Pirkouhi** (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Álvaro Esteban **Pop Ac** (Guatemala)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mariam Wallet Med **Aboubakrine** (Burkina Faso)

Kara-Kys **Arakchaa** (Russian Federation)

Joan **Carling** (Philippines)

Dalee Sambo **Dorough** (United States of America)

Edward **John** (Canada)

María Eugenia Choque **Quispe** (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Raja Devasish **Roy** (Bangladesh)

Valmaine **Toki** (New Zealand)

* At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council further postponed the election of one member on the Permanent Forum from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016. (see decision 2015/201 B).

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2017

Nasser Mohammed **al-Khalifa** (Qatar)

Mohammed Amine **Baina** (Morocco)

Bernadette May Evelyn **Butler** (Bahamas)

Andrew **Dawson** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Johan Cornelius **de la Rey** (South Africa)

El Hadji Ibrahima **Diop** (Senegal)

Noor Azian Abdul **Hamid** (Malaysia)

Kim S. **Jacinto-Henares** (Philippines)

Liselott **Kana** (Chile)

Toshiyuki **Kemmochi** (Japan)

Cezary **Krysiak** (Poland)

Armando **Lara Yaffar** (Mexico)

Wolfgang Karl Albert **Lasars** (Germany)

Henry John **Louie** (United States of America)

Enrico **Martino** (Italy)

Eric Nii Yarboi **Mensah** (Ghana)

Ignatius Kawaza **Mvula** (Zambia)

Carmel **Peters** (New Zealand)

Jorge Antonio Deher **Rachid** (Brazil)

Pragya S. **Saksena** (India)

Christoph **Schelling** (Switzerland)

Stig B. **Sollund** (Norway)

Wang Xiaoyue (China)

Ingela **Willfors** (Sweden)

Ulvi **Yusifov** (Azerbaijan)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund[x]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Andorra[y]	2016
Australia	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Bangladesh	Australia	2018
Belarus	Bangladesh	2017
Bulgaria	Belarus	2017
Burkina Faso	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2018
Canada	Botswana	2018
Central African Republic	Burkina Faso	2017
China	Cameroon	2018
Colombia	China	2016
Cuba	Colombia	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2017
Djibouti	Denmark	2018
Egypt	El Salvador	2018
Eritrea	Eritrea	2017
Estonia	Estonia	2016
Finland	Ethiopia	2018
France	Finland	2017
Germany	India	2018
Ghana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Guyana	Italy	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2017
Italy	Libya	2018
Japan	Luxembourg[y]	2017
Netherlands	Nepal	2018

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Norway	Netherlands	2016
Pakistan	Panama	2016
Panama	Papua New Guinea	2016
Papua New Guinea	Republic of Korea	2017
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2016
Russian Federation	Sierra Leone	2018
Spain	Sweden	2018
Sweden	Switzerland	2018
Thailand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[y]	2016
United States of America	United States of America	2017
Zambia	Zambia	2016

[x] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 14 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cameroon, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Switzerland (see decision 2015/201 B).

[y] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected Andorra, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for terms beginning on 1 January 2016, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Germany, Norway and Spain, respectively (see decision 2015/201 B).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

(98 members)

Afghanistan	Lesotho
Algeria	Luxembourg
Argentina	Madagascar
Armenia	Mexico
Australia	Montenegro
Austria	Morocco
Azerbaijan	Mozambique
Bangladesh	Namibia
Belarus	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Benin	Nicaragua
Brazil	Nigeria
Bulgaria	Norway
Cameroon	Pakistan
Canada	Peru
Chad	Philippines
Chile	Poland
China	Portugal
Colombia	Republic of Korea
Congo	Republic of Moldova
Costa Rica	Romania
Côte d'Ivoire	Russian Federation
Croatia	Rwanda
Cyprus	Senegal
Czech Republic	Serbia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Slovakia
Denmark	Slovenia

Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Latvia
Lebanon
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia

[f] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/153 of 18 December 2014, the Council elected Armenia, Chad, Georgia and Uruguay to fill the four new seats on the Executive Committee (see decision 2015/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services[aa]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Austria	2018
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2017
Armenia	Armenia	2016
Australia	Belarus	2018
Bulgaria	Belgium[bb]	2017
China	Benin	2018
Congo	Cameroon	2018
Cuba	Canada[bb]	2017
Denmark	Chad	2018
Ecuador	China	2016
Ethiopia	Cuba	2016
Fiji	Ecuador	2016
Germany	France	2018
Guatemala	Guinea	2017
Guinea	Haiti	2018
Iceland	India	2017
India	Japan	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2018
Italy	Libya	2017
Japan	Malawi	2018
Lesotho	Montenegro	2016
Libya	Nepal	2016
Montenegro	Netherlands	2016
Nepal	Norway	2016
Netherlands	Republic of Korea	2018

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Niger	Russian Federation	2017
Norway	Samoa	2018
Pakistan	Spain	2018
Russian Federation	Sweden	2017
Spain	Switzerland[bb]	2016
Sweden	Turkey[bb]	2017
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uganda	2018
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United States of America	United States of America	2016
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2017
Yemen	Yemen	2017

[aa] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 14 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Austria, Belarus, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, France, Haiti, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Spain and Uganda (see decision 2015/201 B).

[bb] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected Belgium, Canada, Switzerland and Turkey for terms beginning on 1 January 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Australia, Denmark, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see decision 2015/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[cc,dd]

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016 (18 members)

Bangladesh

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Canada[dd]

China

Colombia

Cuba

Denmark[dd]

Equatorial Guinea

India

Japan

Poland

Republic of Korea

Senegal

Somalia

South Africa

Spain[dd]

Suriname

Togo

Membership from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2018 (17 members)

Antigua and Barbuda

Comoros

Croatia

Gabon

Germany

Guyana

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Liberia

Luxembourg

Namibia

Pakistan

Panama

Russian Federation

Samoa

Tunisia

Turkmenistan

United Arab Emirates

Four contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289

Netherlands[dd]

Norway[dd]

Sweden[dd]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Two contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289

Mexico

Saudi Arabia

[cc] For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see General Assembly resolution 64/289, paras. 60-63, Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

[dd] At its 24th meeting, on 10 April 2015, the Council elected the following 17 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016: Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Croatia, Gabon, Germany, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Luxembourg, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Russian Federation, Samoa, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and United Arab Emirates. At the same meeting, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35, the Council elected Canada, Denmark and Spain for terms beginning on 1 January 2016, to fill vacancies arising from the respective resignations of Portugal, Israel and Italy. At the same meeting, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, the Council elected the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden for terms beginning on 1 January 2016, to fill vacancies arising from the respective resignations of the United States of America, Denmark and Spain (see decision 2015/201 C).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[cc]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015			
Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Burundi	2016	Afghanistan	2015
Cuba	2016	Australia	2017
Ethiopia	2016	Brazil	2015
Hungary	2017	Canada	2016
India	2015	Colombia	2016
Iraq	2015	Denmark	2017
Japan	2017	Equatorial Guinea	2016
Netherlands	2015	Germany	2016
Norway	2016	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017
Pakistan	2016	Italy	2015
Guatemala[ff]	2017	Libya	2017
Republic of Korea[cc]	2017	Mexico	2015
Russian Federation	2015	Philippines	2015
Sierra Leone	2015	Poland	2017
Spain	2016	Saudi Arabia	2016
Swaziland	2017	South Africa	2016
Sweden	2015	Uganda	2015
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2017	United States of America	2015

[cc] At its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: France, India, Liberia, Netherlands and Russian Federation (see decision 2015/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from list B for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2015/201 B). Also at the same meeting, the Council elected China to complete the term of office of the Republic of Korea beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2015/201 B).

[ff] Elected at its 14th meeting, on 4 March 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017 to complete the term of office of Panama, which was resigning from its seat on the Executive Board effective immediately (see decision 2015/201 A).

International Narcotics Control Board[gg,hh]

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Membership from 2 March 2015 to 1 March 2020	*Term expires on 1 March*
David T. **Johnson** (United States of America)	2017
Bernard **Leroy** (France)	2020
Richard Phillip **Mattick** (Australia)[hh]	2017
Alejandro **Mohar Betancourt** (Mexico)	2017
Jagjit **Pavadia** (India)	2020
Ahmed Kamal Eldin **Samak** (Egypt)	2017
Werner **Sipp** (Germany)	2017
Viroj **Sumyai** (Thailand)	2020
Sri **Suryawati** (Indonesia)	2017
Francisco E. **Thoumi** (Colombia)	2020
Jallal **Toufiq** (Morocco)	2020
Raymond **Yans** (Belgium)	2017
Hao Wei (China)	2020

[gg] At the 12th meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Council decided to postpone to a later date the election of one member of the Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (see decision 2014/201 A).

[hh] Elected at the 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015 from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Wayne Hall (Australia) (see decision 2015/201 B).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[i,ii]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 December 2015

Bangladesh

Côte d'Ivoire

Czech Republic

Denmark

Grenada

Jamaica

Nigeria

Pakistan

Qatar

United Republic of Tanzania

[i] For the regulations governing the United Nations Population Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

[ii] The Council elected the following two Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Bangladesh and Iran (Islamic Republic of). The Council postponed the election of three members from African States, one member from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States, and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016.

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS[44]

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Burundi	Burundi	2017
Canada	Canada	2017
China	China	2018
Denmark	Denmark	2017
El Salvador	Ecuador	2018
France	El Salvador	2016
Guyana	France	2016
India	Ghana	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2016
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017
Kazakhstan	Japan	2018
Morocco	Kazakhstan	2016
Netherlands	Malawi	2018
Poland	Morocco	2016
Sierra Leone	Russian Federation	2018
Switzerland	Ukraine	2016
Ukraine	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2016
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Zimbabwe		

[44] At it its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following six Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018: China, Ecuador, Ghana, Japan, Malawi and Russian Federation.
The Council postponed the election of three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 (see decision 2015/201 B).

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme[ll]

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Antigua and Barbuda	Angola	2019
Argentina	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Bahrain	Argentina	2018
Bangladesh	Bahrain	2019
Belarus	Bangladesh	2016
Benin	Belarus	2016
Brazil	Benin	2016
Burkina Faso	Brazil	2019
China	Chad	2019
Colombia	Chile	2019
Congo	China	2016
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Colombia	2016
Ecuador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2018
Egypt	Ecuador	2018
El Salvador	Egypt	2018
Finland	El Salvador	2016
France	Finland	2018
Gabon	France	2016
Georgia[mm]	Gabon	2018
Ghana	Georgia	2019
Germany	Germany	2019
Guatemala	Ghana	2018
Haiti	Guatemala	2018
India	India	2019
Indonesia	Indonesia	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Iraq	Iraq	2018
Israel	Israel[oo]	2019

Membership in 2015	*Membership in 2016*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Italy	Japan	2018
Japan	Kenya	2019
Jordan	Madagascar	2016
Lesotho	Mexico	2019
Madagascar	Morocco	2016
Mexico	Nigeria	2019
Morocco	Norway	2016
Norway	Republic of Korea	2016
Republic of Korea	Romania	2016
Romania	Russian Federation	2018
Russian Federation	Senegal	2018
Saudi Arabia	Serbia	2019
Senegal	Slovakia	2018
Serbia[mm]	Somalia	2016
Slovakia	Spain	2016
Somalia	Sri Lanka	2016
South Africa	Sweden	2019
Spain	Turkmenistan	2019
Sri Lanka	Uganda	2016
Sweden[nn]	Uruguay	2018
Thailand	United States of America	2018
Uganda	Zimbabwe	2018
Uruguay		
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Zimbabwe		

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to previous table)

[ll] At it its 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, the Council elected the following 14 Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2019: Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Georgia, Germany, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Serbia, Sweden and Turkmenistan.
The Council postponed the election of one member of African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States, and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 (see decision 2015/201 B). The Council further postponed the election of five vacancies from Western European and other States: one for a term expiring on 31 December 2015; two for terms expiring on 31 December 2016, and two for terms expiring on 31 December 2018, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2015/201 B).

[mm] Elected at the 21st meeting, on 8 April 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council (see decision 2015/201 B).

[nn] Elected at its 24th meeting, on 10 April 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015. The Council also postponed the election of four vacancies from Western European and other States: two for terms expiring on 31 December 2016, and two for terms expiring on 31 December 2018, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2015/201 C).

[oo] Elected at its 30th meeting, on 15 May 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2019. The Council further postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016; two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018; and one member from African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2019 (see decision 2015/201 D).

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[pp]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016

Seven members selected by the Security Council

Chad

Chile

China

France

Russian Federation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council[qq]

Brazil

Croatia

Italy

Nepal

Republic of Korea

South Africa

Trinidad and Tobago

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Canada

Germany

Japan

Netherlands

Sweden

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

Membership from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016
India
Nigeria
Pakistan
Seven members elected by the General Assembly
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Colombia
Egypt
Guatemala
Kenya
Malaysia
Morocco

[rr] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see paragraphs 4 to 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1646 (2005).

[ss] At its 14th meeting, on 4 March 2015, the Council elected the following States in accordance with its resolution 2015/1 of 14 March 2015, effective immediately, for a term expiring on 31 December 2016, or until the expiration of their membership in the Economic and Social Council (whichever is earlier): Brazil, Croatia, Italy, Nepal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, and Trinidad and Tobago (see decision 2015/201 A).

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